died in Levant, rs. Mrs. Haines 9th year, and for rned her memberholiness in walk ick but six hours; aching death, she dy." Surely the ath.

years at last, labor done, passed?" . WETHERBEE.

nd are cut down." 18th, in her 15th and only child of ory; loved by her d yet still more by trust she has gone.

J. SANBORN.

ept. 15, after a very ver, Mrs. ADELINE muel Bartlett, and tte Harwood, aged member of the M. and died in perfect ke ointment poured

ked the flower,

day." F. Fisk. t. 23. ept. 18, after an ill-USHA MCKINSTRY, asband and ten chilnion were converted

18 years ago, and fifty-four years, are by death. May all to the home of the lied in Marblehead, der illness was disly expressed a firm

not. W. SMITH. 348.

ut a few hours be-

he shouted forth the

ises Him now in a

IS ND JOURNAL.

to undertake the risk and so solely for the benefit of st, without receiving er, for their services. The the necessary expenses of agland, Maine, New Hamp, onferences. al is published weekly, at

the Methodist Episcopal o whom payment may be ned for publication, should

be addressed to the Agent nless containing \$10.00, or

of G. C. RAND & CO.

me of the Post Office to ach a manner that there can

ject of all of them avowedly being to educate the working classes in a correct knowledge of their working men, amused themselves by picking the

Vol. XIX. { A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1848.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNELL. } No. 41.

For the Herald and Journal. LINES

Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., on the 29th of of their fitness to exercise them. If intentions

It was a lovely morn as ever blest the sight Among New England hills. Aurora fair, Threw all her mellow tints of purple light O'er the inspiring scene; the very air Was redolent with life! The sparkling dews, Hung like rich pearl-drops on each leaf and flower, Reflecting heaven's inimitable hues So glorious, in morn's refreshing hour

The rose, just bursting on its leafy stem, Displayed its queenly beauty to the eye, Glowing with its bright dewy diadem, Which might with star-lit orbs in splendor vie. The lilly bowed with gracefulness its head, And dropped the grateful tear of sympathy, While Flora round the hills and vallies spread Her choicest gifts, to crown that jubilee.

The murmuring brook poured forth its sweetest song, As down those sloping hills it wound its way, Chiming soft music as it flowed along, To welcome in that bright auspicious day. The rippling rill within that mountain grot, Bore in its sound a note of symphony For those who sought that oft frequented spot, To talk of scenes of hallowed memory.

A group assembled there, that fount of truth To celebrate, and grateful homage pay To those who toiled to elevate our youth, And throw around them wisdom's heavenly ray; To guard their morals, and teach them self-respect, And add to learning true religious zeal; In its pure air expand their intellect, And all that's rife with excellence reveal. That genius might be cherished with due care, And mind become the standard of true worth,

It was a grateful scene. My heart now swells With deep emotion at the very thought! And as my mind upon the subject dwells, Its lovely picture is to fancy brought In all its moral beauty.

Dread poverty no longer prove a snare,

To fetter talent to this sordid earth.

With fadeless colors through all future years, Respect and admiration to command, Long as that Academic Hall appears.

"Twas truly worthy of New England youth, And speaks their noble sense of dignity, Their pure ancestral pride, and love of truth Through the thick mist which gathers round the past, To bury in oblivion men and things, Fisk's philanthropic name will always last,

While wisdom from that fount of science springs A voice of gladness filled those social halls, While memory clustered round those honored walls, And friendship lingered in that classic shade. O! what associations cluster there. Around faith's holy, consecrated shrine, Where oft ascended the sweet breath of prayer,

Mingling in viewless harmony divine!

Blest were those hours, when circled round by youth, Who felt the worth of their immortal powers-Refined by knowledge, sanctified by truth, And gathering laurels from celestial bowers. Souls have gone forth with those enlightened rays, Embracing every country, land and clime, And where unfurled the Gospel banner waves, With the bright halo of its light to shine.

Though time has furrowed many a youthful brow, Which sought instruction in that classic hall, Many have reached the spirit world-and now Are wreathed with Heaven's unfading coronal. May God yet crown another jubilee,

While truth records its lasting history, And chronicles each passing year's success.

Jackson, La., May 16, 1848.

From Fraser's Magazine.

CHARTISM: HISTORICAL AND EXPOSITORY VIEW OF IT.

get a transfer of wealth, power, or influence, for they professed to admire. From all this it is party; but to be able to probe the social evils evident that the working men knew the slippery the country to their source, and to apply persons with whom they had to deal. and alleviate their toils.

edge of their wives and children to a knowledge of their rights and duties; for as, in the absence of knowledge, they are the most formidable obstacles to a man's patriofic exertions, so, when imbued with it, they will prove his first auxiliaries. They recommend the political and auxiliaries. They recommend the political and a very respectable production, that is to say, as moral instruction of wives and children, and compared with other legislative formulæ. their participation in the pleasures as well as in the cares of their position. They believe, that thus instruction of wives and children, and compared with other legislative formulae.

So much for the solemn inauguration of this singular movement. In reference to the popular

Composed on reading a description of the Celebration of the riod, be able to satisfy their fellow-countrymen

cause it is very seldom that such plans are not originated by a very high order of motives. In this point of view nothing could be more legitimate than the Working Men's Association, considered as a basis for future movements. The number of similar societies formed in different parts of the kingdom extended to several

But to come to the Charter itself. The first

step towards the conception and production of this document was taken on the 28th of February, 1837. A public meeting was called on that day at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, where a petition was agreed to, which was signed by three thousand persons. This petition was drawn up by Mr. William Lovett. It set forth should be the basis of the representation; that while the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland was at that time about 24,000,000, the males above twenty-one being 6,000,000, the number of registered electors was only 800,000. They further complained that 331 members, being a majority of the House of Commons, were returned by 151,492 registered electors, which the House are returned by less than 200 electors less than 900, and 256 by less than 1,000; many of these small constituencies being divided between two members. The petitioners went on to complain that, in the House of Commons there were 205 persons immediately or remotely related to peers of the realm; that the baronets, 13 knights, 3 admirals, 7 lord-lieutenants of counties, 42 deputy or vice-lieutenants, 1 general, 5 lieutenant-generals, 9 major-generals, captains in army and navy, 10 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 58 barristers, 3 solicitors, 40 bankers, 33 East India proprietors, 52 placemen, and 114 whole House of Commons there were only 34 members who called themselves Radicals, of whom, the petitioners said, it was questionable whether 10 could be found who were truly the representatives of the wants and wishes of the

producing classes. One pennyworth of bread alone to all this

The petitioners proposed, as a remedy for these alleged evils, Equal Representation by Electoral Districts, Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification, Vote by Ballot, and Payment of Members.

This was the germ of the "People's Charter.' Mr. Roebuck had been selected to present this petition to Parliament; and, by his advice, a meeting was called by the Working Men's Association at the British Coffee-House. Street, in, we think, the June following. To this meeting were invited all those members of Parliament who were supposed to be favorable to Universal Suffrage. At this meeting there attended Mr. O'Connell, M. P., Mr. Hume, M. P., Mr. Hindley, M. P., Dr. Bowring, M. P., Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, M. P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., and Mr. Leader,

The originators of this meeting declared, that they were the more inclined to take some practical step in favor of Radicalism, from the frequent disappointments the cause had experienced. They had heard, they said, eloquent effusions in favor of political equality, from the hustings and the senate house, suddenly change It seems, then, from the best information we into prudent reasonings on property privileges, can procure, that the "People's Charter" origi- at the winning smile of the minister. They had nated with a society called The London Work- seen bright patriotic promises of the future, deing Men's Association, which was established picted in language which had left impressions in June, 1836. The objects of this association more lasting than the perfidy or apostacy of the are set forth in an address published at the time, writers. They had seen one zealous Reformer and made its appeal to "the fellow-laborers" of after another desert them as his party was trithe writers "in the pursuit of knowledge and umphant, or his interests served. They had liberty." After expressing their desire to make perceived the tone of those whom they had held the principles of democracy as respectable in as champions of the cause of liberty, lowered to practice as they are just in theory, by excluding the accommodation of selfish electors, or rethe drunken and immoral from their ranks, they strained by the slavish fear of losing their seats. go on to say, that when they contend for an They therefore resolved to test the sincerity of quality of political rights, it is not in order to the remainder, by proposing that something off an unjust tax or useless pension, or to should be done in favor of those principles which

effective remedies to prevent, instead of unjust | This non-juring test appears to have been aplaws to punish. They urge the avoidance, by plied with success; for, after two nights' discusevery possible means, of holding meetings at sion, resolutions were agreed to, which those -houses, in the belief that habits and members of Parliament signed, and which were ssociations are too often formed at these places afterwards signed by Mr. Wakley, Mr. J. Fieldwhich mar the domestic happiness and destroy en, and Mr. D. W. Harvey, pledging them to the political usefulness of millions. They recommend the people to meet at each others frage, and the other points contended for by the douses-they urge punctuality in their attend- people. By another resolution it was ordered ance, as best contributing to union and im- that such bill should be drawn up by Messrs. provement; and, as an essential requisite, the O'Connell, Roebuck, Leader, Hindley, Thompseeking to obtain a select library of books, son, and Crawford, members of Parliament, and choosing those first which would best inform by Messrs. Lovett, Hetherington, Cleave, Watthem of their political and social rights. They son, Moore, and Vincent, working men. After suggest that, as far as their means will enable considerable delay, arising from the death of them, study should be blended with recreation; William IV., the dissolution of Parliament, the and that they should indulge in any rational engagements of Mr. Roebuck, and other causes, amusement (unassociated with the means of the bill was ultimately prepared. We have intoxication) calculated to soothe their anxieties looked it over with some care. It is quite as workmanlike a production as any act of Parlia-The fairer portion of creation, it seems, are ment. If the Thesigers and the Jervises, the not to be excluded from this care. The work- Romillys and the Wortleys, with their "devil" ing men go on to say, that they know not of any satellites, had been employed to make a simple means more efficient to compass their object, proposition unintelligible to nine out of ten of than to enlist the sympathies and quicken the those who are to be bound by the law, and to intellects of their wives and children to a knowl- complicate all the details so as to make them ex-

thus instructed, their wives will spurn, instead of notions of Chartism and the Chartists, we have prompting them to accept a base election bribe; made the most diligent search in contemporary that their sons will scorn to wear the livery of records, and we do not find that, on their return tyrants; and that their daughters will be doubly to their several homes from the British Hotel, in fortified against the thousand ills to which the Cockspur Street, any of the Chartists there aschildren of poverty are exposed.

This association was the parent of many similey, Bowring, Thompson, Crawford, and Leader, ar associations throughout the country, the ob-

By them many suggestions were made, some of which were adopted; and the whole was accepted as a kind of rallying point for the different Radicals of all shades of opinion. Among oth-Scott experienced in the fullest manner. In

the defects of the existing representative system, them. It was accepted by them at large public escape would be ever impossible. At last they according to the notions of the petitioners. It complained that property, and not numbers, dred thousand Radicals at Holloway Head, near light through the woods, till they supposed held in different parts of the country. The first the night, living on roots and leaves, after the public meeting held in London in favor of the few biscuits they took with them were exhausted. Charter took place in Palace Yard. It was con- Their pursuers were often in sight, and somevened by a requisition of electors of Westmin-times passed close by the places in which they ster, and the high-bailiff of Westminster was in were concealed. Minute descriptions were posted was in the proportion of one elector to every 40 the chair. From this meeting may be dated the up in all the highways and villages, and rewards male adults. The petitioners further analyze commencement of a great schism between two offered for their arrest, so that the sight of human the representation, and say, that 15 members of sections of the Chartists. The first movers were habitation was the most to be dreaded by these unquestionably men who desired to carry their houseless fugitives. After innumerable escapes each, 55 by less than 300, 99 by less than 400, object, however extreme in itself, by peaceful and thrilling adventures, which would occupy 121 by less than 500, 159 by less than 600, 196 and constitutional means. They took effectual far too much space to be narrated here, they arsteps to impress these views on their followers rived at Wilmington bridge, and for the first and on the public, and it may reasonably be ex-House contained 1 marquis, 7 earls, 19 viscounts, ham, is the person upon whom the blame of in32 lords, 25 right honorables, 52 honorables, 63 terrupting this process is principally cast. O'Confrom whence they gradually found their way to 32 colonels, 33 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 49 attracted great attention in the North of England like wild beasts, forced to fly from human habi patrons of 274 church livings; that out of the the result was to materially alter the peaceful scribable, how pleasant must it be to be in a and the other too often fully bearing out the character ascribed to them of being the advo-

> maker, and now, we believe, publisher of How- the beneficent Ruler of the Universe. itt's Journal. His views as to the mode to be adopted by the working classes in advocating their claims are so moderate as to have obtained for him much respect, not merely among working men, but also among the leaders of opinion in this country. He has discountenanced, from the first, every incentive to violence, and as the working men have generally discovered that his tion was organized, under an act of the Legisadvice was good, he has much influence over a large portion of them.

To be continued.

For the Herald and Journal. THE MANNER OF AN ESCAPE FROM

SLAVERY.

French Revolution, could Napoleon have earned er to nominate an individual to fill it. slaves, in our land. And it is not too much to of all. say that the fertility of expedient, energy, geni- The Secretary of the Board, whose office is being exercised by these slaves, actuated by a by it. plishing which was worse than death, but which which might be named: they were led to attempt by aspirations allying them to the noblest of mankind.

We have been recently favored with a narra-Deity has implanted a soul which no position the inhabitants. a State in which the "system" exists in its nency and usefulness of our system of general worst form. There slavery has existed so long education. To this I doubt not that highly dis-

position and rights; while, by the same process, they should be prepared for the exercise of political privileges should they, at some future period, be able to satisfy their fellow-countrymen of their fitness to exercise them. If intentions could guarantee acts, or the present control the future, there would be no good ground of objection to the great majority of schemes for the improvement or regeneration of mankind, be-

seductive proportion could not well be made to doomed them to the far South, from which ever have been. Birmingham, Mr. Attwood, M. P., in the chair. themselves sufficiently distant to remain suc-There was also a great meeting at Aberdeen, cessfully concealed. Thus they travelled for and another at Glasgow. Similar meetings were held in different parts of the country. The first the night, living on roots and leaves, after the Very respectfully, pected, that had the cause of the people in this face. Advised of their approach, a few humane respect been advocated from the first in the same "abolitionists" met them at this place, and spirit, it would have made much greater pro- warning them against an attempt to cross, cargress with the rest of the community. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the present M. P. for Nottingwoods, where they remained two days, and ham, is the person upon whom the blame of in- were then taken round by water to Brandywine, nell dreaded allowing him to remain in the Repeal camp, from fear lest he should incite the this freedom! And how pleasant this freedom! After living for years in degra-Irish to violence. Mr. O'Connor had previously dation and suffering, after having been hunted by his agitation against the New Poor Law, in tations, subsist on roots, sleep on the earth with connection with a clerical firebrand of the name only the trees and sky above them, to endure of Stephens. He attended at this meeting, and sufferings that can only be described as indecharacter projected for the demonstration by its home where their rights are respected, and themoriginators. From this time the two sections of selves recognized as human! Each of these Chartists were ranged under opposite banners brave voyagers is now in comfortable circum--the one claiming to be moral-force Chartists, stances, and enjoying the fruits of his hard-earn-

cates of physical force. Mr. Feargus O'Connor has of late professed a great admiration of the more peaceful mode of proceeding; but his tactics in this respect too much resemble those of Hundreds of slaves escape every year, and the O'Connell, who talked in a way calculated to excite the people at the very moment he was professing the utmost admiration of the law.

If Chartism be a subject deserving attention, then this question between the people at the very moment he was professing the utmost admiration of the law. then this question between moral and physical force is the most interesting part of it. We have already explained the avowed motives of the assist in the arrest of slaves, and these fugitives moral-force Chartists-their desire to educate are welcomed with open hearts, to a home and themselves and each other in political knowl- employment in the free North. We are glad edge,-and to obtain the franchise by the legit- this is so. While justice and honor and huimate influence of argument, and by appeals to manity are our possession, and we welcome to the justice of their fellow-countrymen. The our soil the oppressed, of whatever name or most influential and praiseworthy of these mor- nation, we shall deserve the perpetuity of the al-force Chartists is William Lovett, a cabinet- signal blessings we now enjoy at the hand of

For the Herald and Journal.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION. MR. EDITOR :- Our State Board of Educa-

lature, about twelve years ago. It consists of His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, who are always members by virtue of their respective offices, and eight other members, professional men or otherwise, selected from among the citizens in different parts of the Commonwealth. I suppose they are selected partly in view of their talents, and partly on account of their zeal or supposed interest in the Great exigencies create great heroes; at any cause of popular education, for the promotion rate, give them an appropriate sphere of action. of which the Board was itself created. Each Half of those who are termed "distinguished one of the eight members is entitled to serve men," are such from the force of circumstances for a term of years, (I think it is eight,) and is as much as from the force of genius. Without then succeeded by another; although it has a Cæsar there would not have existed the Bru- thus far happened, as it is ever likely to do, that tus, without Charles I. a Cromwell, without in consequence of removals from the State, resig-George III. and a tyrannical British Parlia- nations and death, vacancies have occurred much ment, a Washington. These men would cer- oftener than they would have done by the regutainly have lived, but their greatness would lar course. In every case of vacancy among have been latent, perhaps. How, without the these eight members, the Governor has the pow

the title "Child of Destiny," or have risen to As the object is a general one-the good of pre-eminent rank as a warrior, tied down by ex- the whole people-no member is supposed to be isting laws to an inferior station? That exi- chosen on account of his religious faith, to adgencies create heroes cannot be doubted by vance the interests of his particular denominathose who turn their eyes to the Southern bor- tion; and yet because the object is a general ders of this country. We have wondered at the narrative of the perilous adventures and fortu-preference over another; and because, moreover, nate escapes of that remarkable man who fled the very appearance of sectarianism should be two centuries ago from the hands of the Inqui- "avoided" in the distribution of this class of sition officers, through Northern Europe to Eng- honors and responsibilities, the members are, or land: and so have many who little imagine that should be, so selected from the different denomevery day's sun sees equally perilous journies, inations as to maintain a strict impartiality and and brave hardihood, on the part of escaping to secure the good faith and hearty co-operation

us, which men of world-wide fame have employ- indispensable to the objects of the Board itself, ed to cast lustre upon evil deeds, are constantly is not a member of the Board, although chosen

spirit of liberty to tread a hazardous path to Although I would not accuse any chief magfreedom. We know they escape, and stop not istrate of partiality, yet the fact, in view of the to inquire the means by which hundreds of circumstances, is rather a remarkable one, that miles of desert or forest were traversed, how in the twelve years existence of the Massachu-Argus-eyed enemies were eluded, hunger ap- setts Board of Education, the Methodist Epispeased in almost trackless wastes, who guided copal Church has never had a single member in their footsteps, cheered their hearts, brought that Board. This fact I regard as a little singuthem to the end of a journey to fail in accom- lar for the following reasons, among the many

First, We have within the bounds of the State one entire Annual Conference of ministers, and about one half of another, with a membertive, viva voce, of the trials and escapes of a man ship of some thirty thousand, and a population a short time ago a slave (as much a slave as- connected with our congregations of probably and no more than-a being in whose nature not less than one eighth of the entire number of

can daunt or misfortunes crush, can become,) in Secondly, I venture to say that no people in the Eastern part of Maryland. The history, of the Commonwealth have shown more readiness which we can give only but a barren sketch, and activity in forwarding the objects of our partakes much of romance, and deserves accurate eminent and indefatigable Secretary of the publishment. The subject, JAMES SCOTT, serv- Board, in his untiring labors for the elevation of ed a hard apprenticeship to slavery in Maryland, our common schools, and the increasing perma-

rians. The Universalists have had one, the Episcopalians have had three. Should Dr. Radicals of all shades of opinion. Among others, the Birmingham Political Union, which had hitherto advocated household suffrage, declared for universal suffrage. These men of Birmingham form a distinct class, supporting the Chartists but not identified with them. They are very numerous, but their practical usefulness is much impaired in consequence of their being imbued with those notions on the currency which Mr. Attwood has spent his life in promulgating.

It was very natural that the working classes should eagerly seize on the Charter. A more seductive proportion could not well be made to dome the most of the fullest manner. In without shoes, and almost destitute of clothes of every kind, and at all times of the wishes of those who elected him, there will be one if he should not. We have many men among us minently qualified by their talents for such a station; men deeply devoted to the cause of education. I could mention names, but that would not be proper perhaps in this place. If still, as a people, we should be passed by in this matter, I have not the most distantial all be the same true friends of the cause that we ever have been. Sears, who has lately been elected to the Secre-

But with all due respect and deference, the above facts are submitted for the consideration, at this time, of those whose province it is to make and confirm selections for membership in the Board; in whose hands, to a great extent,

H. VINCENT. Edgartown, Mass., Sept. 30.

THE AGED PROCRASTINATOR.

In January, 1825, Mr. H-, of S-New York, (says a clergyman,) called upon me and taking me by the hand said, "Sir, do you think there is any mercy in

Heaven for a man who has sinned more than eighty years?" "There is mercy," I replied, "for those

who repent of sin, and believe on the Lord Je-Still pressing my hand, while tears were flowing over his wrinkled cheeks, and his frame trembling, he more earnestly renewed his in-

"My dear sir, do you believe that God will forgive a man who has rebelled against him eighty-one years in this world?"

Before a word was uttered in reply, he cried out in agony,
"I know I shall not be forgiven: I shall die

in my sins!" This caused me to ask how he knew, or what

induced him to believe that God would never have mercy on him. He replied, "I will tell you, and disclose what I never uttered to any human being:—

When I was twenty-one I was awakened to feel that I was a sinner. I was then intimate with a number of young men, and was ashamed to have them know that I was anxious for my soul. For five or six weeks I read my Bible, and prayed every day in secret. Then I said in my heart one day: I will put this subject off until] am married and settled in life, and then I will attend to my soul's salvation. But I knew that

I was doing wrong.
"After I was settled in the world, I thought of the resolution I had made, and of my solemn and then prepare to die.'

"The time came, and I remembered my promise; but I had no special anxiety about my salvation. Then did I again postpone, and resolve that if God would spare me through another term of years, I would certainly attend to the concerns of my soul. God spared me; but I lived on in my sins; and now I see my awful situation. I am lost. Now I believe that I sinned against the Holy Ghost when I was twenty-one, and that I had lived sixty years since my day of grace was past. I know

that I shall not be forgiven." When I asked if we should pray with him,

he replied, "Yes, but it will do no good." So fearfully certain was he of destruction. He continued in this state for weeks and months All attempts to urge him to accept of salvation were in vain; this blighting sentiment was ever first in his thoughts-"It will do no good." His feelings were not contrition or repentance for sin; but the anticipation of wrath to come. And in this state he died.

For the Herald and Journal.

"TO BRISTOL EITHER WAY."

Travelling, some years ago, in the interior of New Hampshire, I reached a point from which two roads diverged, passing in nearly opposite directions for some distance, but taking ere long a semi-circular course, and meeting at a well-

Just at the point of divergence, above described, stood a post with a "guide board" attached to it, reading thus: "To Bristol either Very often have I thought that this queer but truth-telling guide-board, represents a large class of preachers! Now just look at that Universalist minister, as he stands up before his people from Sabbath to Sabbath, pointing with one hand to the narrow way of life, and with the other to the broad way of death, while he blasphemously exclaims, "To heaven either way!" What an insult to the God of

Has not the Lord Jesus Christ himself told us that the "narrow way leadeth unto life," while "few there be that find it?" Yes. And has he not also said, in the same breath, that the "broad way leadeth unto destruction," and that "many there be which go in thereat?"

Well, does not the "narrow way" mean holiness, and does not the "broad way" mean sin? Most obviously. And does not life mean heaven. while destruction signifies hell?

Are not two eternities here brought to view? What sensible, candid man will ques-

But Christ declares that these two roads lead to two very different worlds, while the Universalist contradicts the Son of God, and tells you that both roads lead to heaven! Now which will you believe? O, reader, be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. If we sow to the flesh, we shall of the flesh reap corruption. But if we sow to the Spirit, we shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. O sow to the Spirit, and live forever!

Join with Paul and the writer in exclaiming, "Let God be true, and every man a liar." More diligently and prayerfully than ever, let us inquire, what is truth?

J. S. J. G.

A FREE COLORED PREACHER SOLD.

The Louisville correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette says, that on the 7th instant, Peter Roberts, a free man of color, a regularly licensed Methodist preacher, a member of the Indiana African Conference, and Master Mason of the Philadelphia Lodge, was sold at public auction before the Court House door, in that city, for the term of one year. He was bought by J. L. Hyatt, 5: \$75.50. The offence of Roberts was a violation of the law prohibiting free negroes from remaining in the State more than thirty days. He was required to give bonds in the sum of \$500, which he refused.

He appealed, and the case was argued before Judge Bullock, counsel for the plaintiff urging that the act under which the plaintiff, was con-victed was in violation of the Constitution of the United States-which provides that the citizens. of each State be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. The case was very ably argued on benalf of the by Messrs. Thurston and Speed, and on behalf of Justice, by Guthrie and Logan, and occupied the Court two days.
"Judge Bullock decided, that the free negroes

were not citizens of any State of the Union, in the sense the word citizen was used in the Constitution of the United States. His opinion was delivered orally, and I can only give you the substance of it. He held the negro was only a sojourner in the United States, and had no guarantee under the Constitution; that he was not a party to the social compact, either of the State Governments or of the Government of the United States, that any State might drive the negroes from their midst; that they were aliens and strangers in a strange land.

"The Judge was about two hours in deliver-

ing his opinion. "Before his opinion was delivered, I was of the opinion that 'citizen,' as used in the Constitution of the United States covered all classes and conditions of men who were born upon our soil, of free parents, and who were not aliens, But it seems that the negro born in the United States has no country. If this be true, we may do as the ancient Romans did-make slaves of these foreigners—as they are here without pro-

"It would be well if a similar case to that of Roberts was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in order that this clause of the Constitution might be expounded."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

I myself, (said O'Connell) defended three brothers of the name of Cremin. They were indicted for murder. The evidence was most unsatisfactory. The judge, Lord -, had a leaning in favor of the crown prosecution, and he almost compelled the jury to convict them. I sat at my window as they passed by after the sentence of death had been pronounced; there was a large military guard taking them back to gaol, positively forbidden to have any communication with the three unfortunate youths. But their mother was there; and she, armed in the strength of her affection, broke through the guard. I saw her clasp her eldest son, who was twenty-two years of age; I saw her hang on the second, who was not twenty; I saw her faint, promise to God to make peace with him. But when she clung to the neck of the youngest boy, as I had no disposition to do so, I again said in who was but eighteen. And I ask what recompense could be made for such agony? They were executed, and—they were innocent.

"GOOD MORNING."

Thus we cheerfully salute each other when we meet early in the day, while all the mercies of a benignant Providence smile around us. We reciprocate the good wish, and exchange the kind salutation, as we gaily pass along, little reflecting how much of daily mercy is included, and how much of human duty, in a really good morning. Think, reader, of thy mercies this

morning. In order to a good, that is, a happy morning, we must have arisen in health and comfort; we must, consequently, have been preserved by an ever-watchful Providence while we slept; we must have found all right with our domestic circle; we must have had food and raiment convenient for us. These and many more things are indispensable to a good morning, as to the mercies of God. Then as to the obligations of the creature to his Creator, in order to a truly "good morning," there must have been a sense of God's goodness upon the mind when we awoke, a grateful heart: there must have been a calm and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies in solemn prayer and praise: there must have been a delightful perusal and study of God's word: there must have been a "committing of our way unto the Lord," Psalm xxxvii. 5: all business, all toil, must have been put before him for his divine blessing, "to order it and establish it:" there must also have been the assembling of the family, if a family were concerned, for social devotion around the family altar. To these things the Lord has "promised his blessing, even life for evermore." These things go to make up a truly "good morning;" and where such a good morning is, there a good day may be expected. Reader, may the one and the other be yours continually!

"GOOD DAY."

What does it take to make a truly "good day;" such a one as we shall not be ashamed of before the judgment-seat of Christ? An empty salutation is nothing; but a "good day" is a thing worth reflecting upon. A series of good days go to make up a good and happy existence; and that which is holy on earth prepares the way for that which is glorious in eternity. First, then, in order to a good day, there must be a good plan. No man becomes religious by accident; nor is a good day likely to succeed to careless inattention, and want of forethought. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself," Prov. xxii. 3; foreseeth the evil of sin on every hand, and therefore resolves to be found in the way of sinners, not to be a companion of fools, not to sit in the scorner's chair, not to waste time, not to speak evil, not to do injury; but to " watch and pray, lest he enter into temptation," Matt. xxvi. 41; to look up to God in the secret desire and prayer of the heart; to labor for the good of those by whom he may be surrounded; to endeavor after a recollected sense that the eye of God is upon him all day long; and on the whole so to live as not to be afraid to die. All these things, and many more, go to make up the experience of a good day. Reader, are thy days such? Thou canst not in thy own strength or rightcousness do this; but through Christ Jesus thou mayest-for he will give his Holy Spirit to them that ask it, and "all things are possible to him that believeth," Mark ix. 23. How few are thus walking! Strive to be of the number!

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1848.

THE REDUCTION.

All our General Conference papers have, or are preparing to reduce. The Northern Advocate led the way; it is pleading hard for the necessary increase of subscribers, and states distinctly the only condition of the measure: "There is one alternative; we must have an increase of subscribers, or fall back upon former prices." Are our New England brethren at work to sustain our own reduction? Everything depends upon their exertions for us. We are their organ, the paper is theirs, they have demanded the reduction, we have stated how alone it can be done. The whole question of success depends, there fore, upon them. Though the change cannot take effect till January, it is now high time to commence the effort. Exert yourselves, dear brethren, if you would have the advantages of the experiment realized. Go through your whole charge, state the terms get names pledged, and report them with all speed.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY.

We gave the Quarterly's list of articles for Octo ber last week, but had not then space for any remarks upon them. The portrait is a tolerably correct likeness of the venerable Tobias Spicer. It is the last of the regular partraits of the work, as the editor informs us-a very appropriate as well as economical improvement; the cost of portraits heretofore has been equal to that of the literary matter.

The Critical Notices of the number we have looked to as the best criterion of the new editor's tact and independence. They are discriminative, impartial. frankly honest, and written with that comprehensive brevity which constitutes the genuine art of such crit-

The " Editorial" defines the future course of the Review. Two new departments are to be added; one for Religious, the other for Literary Intelligence They are to be in small type and in double columns at the close of each number. The first is to be a quarterly retrospect of both European and American religious events: the second is to comprise the titles of all new books of importance in Europe and America. These new features will quite transform the publication and give it a much more general and popular interest; the first department has especially a wide discretionary range, and may be so managed as to

present most of the attractions of a religious maga-This "Editorial" is still more interesting for the disclosure that it gives us of the animus which is to characterize the work hereafter; there is quite an honest independence about it. It declares that "the reign of false conservatism is over," and that "it is no longer a mark of wisdom to stand as still as possible, when all the rest of the world is in motion"on even "the doctrines and polity of our own church" there is to be "free discussion within the limits of sound prudence and discretion." The italics are the editor's. Did we not know our brother editor, we should look a little askew at these bold lines. But they are compassed about by a host of qualifying sentinels. Personally we are quite squeamis about all boasts and pretensions of free discussion, down-tearing and up-building, and all similar uproarious, inefficient clamors. The world has been nearly blown up within the last twelve months by such furorism. There are enormous, staring evils in the world that all men should shout down, knock down, or even kick down if need be; but a generous conservatism is the best guide in those reforms which have to do with institutions generally good though partially evil. Wise, cool, determined strength, not the energy of paroxysms, must retrieve the world. We have no fears of the editor, but we hope that the shoals of croakers and moral empirics now-a-days floating everywhere, will not consider themselves called upon by the Quarterly to scream out in annihilating and re-creating flats. Since the false position of the church in respect to slavery, as seen in the Cincinnati and Baltimore General Conferences—a position which was the result more of the fears and confusion of good men passing through a crisis than of corrupt opinions-since the staunch old ship has righted in this respect, we see no reason for any great clamor on board. Let her be well manned and well managed and take well her reckonings from above, not fearing to be fired by the phosphorescence below or overset by the tails of imaginary sea serpents, and we believe she will perform well and majestically her course, and enter the harbor at last with songs of deliverance." As our cause grows, it must receive new adaptations, we admit, and there are many adjuncts of our system which may need discussion and reform, but the essential economy of Methodism-we would rather take the responsibility of subverting an empire than of revolutionizing it. On the points referred to we hope there will be discussion, but without producing parties among us. Let us inquire earnestly, not so much what changes can be made without impairing our economy, but what will make it more effective. There is but one time when Methodism ought to find leisure for very essential changes, and that is when the conversion of the world is accomplished. Not only are the positions of this article gratify-

ing, but the style is a very fine sample of direct, perspicuous and easy writing.

The article on the " Discipline of 1848" is a business like production; it shows the changes made by the late General Conference in the Discipline, and suggests others. It cost labor.

The critique on " Corson's Loilerings in Europe, is a brief editorial estimate of that entertaining work, with specimen quotations; that on " Methodist Humnology" is a short but very interesting notice of Creamer's valuable work on the subject, with a rapid sketch of the various poetical publications of the Wesleys.

The historical essay on the Westminster Assembly, by Rev. Mr. Curry, is a valuable contribution. It presents a comprehensive view of the times, characters and labors of that great convention, unmarred by any sectarian constructions. Mr. Curry is one of the ablest contributors to the Review; his present article does not equal some of his previous efforts in the peculiar vigor and spirit of his style, but is otherwise of high value.

We are glad to recognize in the present number a valuable contribution from New England, an article on that thrice blessed doctrine of Methodism, the Witness of the Spirit," by Rev. J. Cummings, of the New England Conference. We hope every Methodist preacher who takes the Quarterly will refresh not only his mind but his heart by reading it. It defines the doctrine as stated by Wesley, Watson, Grindrod, &c., gives the exegetical and other proofs of it, and contrasts with the Methodist view of it the opinions of Anglican and Calvinistic divines. It is written in a clear, unpretending style, and is a timely

The essay on the "The Revolutions of 1848" is a very spirited review of the late great events in Europe. It is to us the most satisfactory article in the number. Its style is vigorous and often genuine ly eloquent, and its tone of thought manly and ju-

The review by J. O. Connell, of Cormenin on "Eloquence," has received some severe animadversions from the New York Commercial. Its style is unquestionably tangled, but so was the style of Thomas Chalmers, John Foster, and some of the noblest thinkers of our literature. There is an abundance of just and valuable thought in this article; the positions of the writer are not only assumed with independence, but sustained with decisive strength. There are writers who are, like certain streams, clear by their mere shallowness; there is no shallowness in this article, whatever may be its faults.

The paper on "Sparks' American Biographies, s unpretending, but quite readable.

The paper headed "What is Methodism," by Dr. T. E. Bond, has received emphatic comme from our contemporary at New York. We are compelled to dissent somewhat from its main positions, but must defer our remarks till next week.

DEMORALIZATION OF BOSTON.

It cannot be disguised that the old Puritan glory seems fast departing from Boston. Juvenile depravation is especially prevalent and manifest. Not only petty offences, but the higher crimes, one of which a year would have startled the community formerly, are becoming of frequent occurrence. Some five capital criminals are now in the City Jail. The papers abound in appalling criminal reports, and the tide of iniquity is rising all about us with strong and nnwayering progress Three chief causes compire to produce this deplorable change. One is the great influx of foreign corruption by emigration. Another is the multiplication of Theatres, those vortices of perdition; but the principal cause is Intemperance, the police reports are almost uniform on this point. We have an expensive City Government and a thorough police organization; how then is it that the pubmorals are thus going to wreck-that horrible crimes stimulated by rum are startling the community from week to week? We must arrest the downward progress, or the old honor of Boston is gone. Why is it that groggeries are multiplying in our streets? We have laws, and we expend liberally on functionaries to enforce them. Why then are they not enforced? Our citizens must ask this question, and ask it with stern earnestness. If the City Authorities have not competent means, legal and pecuniary, let us ascertain the fact and rectify the deficiency. Every man who values the reputation of the city and the security of property and life, must feel that we have reached a point of demoralization which should excite the solicitude of all good citizens, and demands the most energetic application of the laws.

THE CHURCH.

We gave last week a number of refreshing revival notices. Our Methodist exchanges begin again to furnish their Revival Departments, and several of the later Conference sessions report an increase of members. A favorable change seems to be dawning over the prospects of not only our own church, but those also of our evangelical sister churches. Let us look with steadfast faith for the times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The economical interests of Methodism have been healthfully maturing in New England, notwithstanding the general abatement of spirituality; our literary institutions, chapel erections, phrases, which guard them like grave and sober-eyed . &c., have been going on vigorously. What we now need to give us a simultaneous and triumphant advancement, is a simultaneous and triumphant revival. Let us then, brethren, go to our altars and our closets, lifting up holy hands, without wrath or doubting, praying without ceasing that the Holy Spirit may again descend upon us like "cloven tongues of fire." Personal consecration to God is the true secret of our success-the chief energy of Metho-

THE PROPERTY QUESTION.

We gave last week the statement of Dr. Early, that the Commissioners of the M. E. Church had received no proposition from our Agents. This is incorrect, as will be seen by the following Document published by the Agents in the Christian Advocate and Journal.

STATEMENT OF THE AGENTS AT NEW YORK. The Commissioners of the M. E. Church, South

having, at their late meeting in Louisville, determined with the consent and approbation of the Bishops and Book Agents of said church, that "the necessary suits be instituted as soon as practicable." &c., we deem it due to ourselves, and to those for whom w act, to make a simple statement of facts as to what we had done in order to carry out, in good faith, the expressed will of the late General Conference touching this matter. On Wednesday evening, May 31st, the evening before the adjournment of the Confer-ence, we had a meeting with the Agents at Cincinnati, the design of which was to confer together as to what the General Conference required of us, and what was the proper course to be pursued in order fully to meet their wishes. The case appeared to us to be a plain one, the terms of the resolutions of the Conference being scarcely susceptible of being misunderstood, and we unanimously agreed that we should proceed with as little delay as possible, to comply with the first resolution in the series. « We foresaw, indeed, that it would be difficult, if not utterly impracticable, to do this immediately, or for several months, as the press of business during the period of the sessions of the Conferences would be so great as to prevent our giving the subject that attention which its importance required. Still we resolved to do the best we could. The first thing to be done was to obtain the opinion of eminent counsel as to whether we, as Agents, could constitutionally propose voluntary arbitration. Opposite views were entertained on this point, and it was deemed essential to our personal safety, and indeed was required by the General Conference, that this point should first be Settled. Accordingly, very soon after the General Conference, we engaged a legal gentleman to prepare a statement of facts, and to collect the necessary materials to be laid before counsel in order to obtain the required opinion. A like step was ta-ken by the Agents at Cincinnati. The statements were drawn up, and the materials collected. Our statement was sent to the Agents at Cincinnati; theirs to us. But as these statements were both thought to be defective in some points, it was suggested by our brethren at Cincinnati that the Agents have a joint meeting, that they might, out of the two, prepare one embodying more clearly and fully the facts in the case; and also, as it was utterly impracticable, from press of business, for them especially to be ready to report the final result of our action to s of the Church South at or before the Commissioners of the Church South at or before their meeting of Sept. 6th, that the Senior Agent time stating the reasons of our delay, and assuring them that we would be ready as soon as practicabl The Senior Agent wrote accordingly to the Commissioners. His letter is dated Aug. 24. The Com missioners in their report make no reference to this communication. They say, indeed, that they had not received "any proposition from the Church North." But we suppose they mean by this that they had received no formal proposition for arbitration. They say also that they "informed the Rev. George Lane, the principal Agent North, at his own request, in May last, that they could not, under their instructions, constituted delay had a supposed to the supposed t missioners in their report make no reference to this

G. Lane is certain that, in the conversation to which they refer, no specific time was mentioned. Having made this statement, we deem it un sary, as the case now stands, to proceed any further in compliance with the first resolution of the Gene Conference, and must calmly await the action of brethren South; hoping, at the same time, that, for the sake of our common Christianity, and our comthe sake of our common Christianity, mon Methodism, they will resort to no ures than are absolutely necessary to a just and equitable settlement of the case. LANE & Scott.

sistently delay bringing suit to a period later than the date of the action now had "—Sept. 9th. But Rev.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

large; two very pretty churches-Baptist and Con- elegant, is assurance enough against the admissi-

The Methodists formerly owned one-half of what is now the Congregationalist house, but sold wheir interest a few months ago to the latter, and are now Give to our literature another element, which the edpreparing to build one wholly for themselves. There itor promises, free and untrammelled thought, within Methodist congregation : some backsliders have been reclaimed, and there are omens of a general revival then we shall have hope of healthful progress. But

On the whole, it is thought that the little society which has had so precarious an existence for some years, is rising into a better state. May the Lord the victory.

The temperance cause meets with decided opposition in this village; rum is sold in several places, of intoxication

education. There is a good high school here, taught vior declined and condemned the title of Rabbi. Is by a Mr. Ames, but it is not so large as might be dethe servant above his Master? sired. Those attending his school have superior adance may be secured.

There is a boarding-school for boys established in the place, under the care of Mr. Ricker; it is quite prosperous this term. Mr. R. has been at great expense in fitting up his establishment, and it is hoped that the public will come to his aid by patronizing his school. Parents need feel no fears respecting the discipline and regulations of this school. If they wish their boys to have the very best place in this region, they will send them here.

Now, Mr. Editor, please accept my thanks for past indulgences, and we will part again for a season Should I see anything in my travels Down East worthy of further notice, you may hear from me again.

L. M. S.

September 25, 1848.

LETTER FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

Course of the Herald-Theological Education-Seminaries in Oncida, Genesce and Black River Conferences—Christian Advocate—Death of Mrs. White—The Quarterly—D. D.'s—The

riol views respecting the Property Question.

You lose nothing in the stand you take on theological education. Whether the enterprise at Concord THE PREMIER AND A REVISION OF THE LITURGY

Education in these Conferences is a cherished in the present act would be repealed altogether." terest. The Oneida Conference sustains two valuable and highly prosperous seminaries; one at Cazen-River Conference have commenced a literary estab. the inquiry. lishment at Fulton Oswego Co., which cannot fail of at Gouverneur still lingers, but is so embarrassed

ter in that enterprise. The value of such an auxiliary is not to be estimated exclusion of all works of a Tractarian character, ined simply by the hunderds of dollars it supplies to cluding several publications of writers who are susthe general funds of the church. We regretted to pected of having an understanding with some of the lose our old editor, but we are much pleased with Br. apostate clergy.

Hosmer, his successor. Our first female missionary to China has fallen. . CHANGING TIMES .- The new synagogue in Can-This event gives sorrow indeed to all the well wish- terbury, England, is being erected on the site of the ers of that mission, but it comes like a thunderbolt ancient house of the redoubted "Knight-Templars," upon her intimate friends in this region. Mrs. White once the unrelenting foes of the persecuted Israelites. was one of those whom to know was at once to love, but now themselves swept from the face of the earth. There was nothing attractive in her appearance to the general eye: small, sedate, and very unobtrusive, she would pass unnoticed in the crowd, desiring no Catholic Directory, that the total number of Roman attentions, and always shrinking from them, except Catholic churches and chapels in England and Wales when coming from the full, glowing interest of friendship, they seemed to warrant her confidence. It was are in England, 10. Of missionary priests in Engonly when occasion chanced to draw out her bright land and Wales, there are 707. intellect, and the delicacy of her sensibilities, that she would engage the stranger's notice. Blended with all these, those who were admitted to her friendship well knew were an artless, affable, and most aftionate demeanor; and these qualifications, togeth-dations for 464,000 persons. er with her exquisitely tender conscience and ever consistent piety, made her to them almost a perfect character. I now speak of her as she was during her school days-during her three years' connection with Cazenovia Seminary. Years afterward witnessed a growing confidence in herself, and a successful effort to adapt herself to public life, especially to the sacred calling which she chose and in which she has

Isabel Jane Atwater—her name before her mar- ty of New York. riage-entered the seminary in the fall of 1838. She was then sixteen years of age. Her early eagerness THE LIBRARY OF JOHN ADAMS, the elder, befor knowledge had been gratified sufficiently to se- queathed to the town of Quincy, by the second Prescure to her much information from reading, and a ident just before his death, was removed last week thorough preparation in all studies preliminary to the from the old family mansion to the town hall, under classical and higher English course for graduation in the direction of his grandson, C. F. Adams. The lithe Institution. She passed a brilliant career in that course, attaining as near an approach to perfection in ian works, and of itself is one of the most valuable

* This is better than no plan, but it is the least ef fective and most expensive course. Only about three which it is stated he is to receive five thousand good Professors are necessary in such an institution; but one teacher of the kind in each of our schools, say in New England, would amount to some six or seven, and then by their isolation from each other the

registered on the books of the seminary. Competent notices of her which might be prepared, would doubtless run to an extended and useful memoir.

The Methodist Quarterly Review for October just come to hand. The editorial is most gratifying to more than one "in these parts." If we are to Frankfort is a beautiful village situated on the West have all that is promised, we shall well be proud of side of the Penobscot River, about twelve miles below such a censorship for our literature. The editor's Bangor; it is at the head of winter navigation, which makes it quite an important point on the river, especfrom a mind evidently disciplined in every part, and ially in the winter. There are two hotels—one very of high classic polish; easy, simple, versatile, yet into the Review of those writers who

"Neither can for wits nor critics pass;
As heavy mules ______,"

is at present an increasing religious interest in the useful range indeed, yet far, far beyond the point where dogmatic stupidity would seal your mouth conservatism in all respects adapted to our wants and condition as a church, is yet to cost a struggle. God help the organ of our highest literature to achieve

You received the cheering of a thousand reader certainly, in your late dash at the grasshopper numerousness of our Doctors of Divinity. It was hoped some of which are the grand depots for the Penobscot Valley. The friends of temperance here fought titles; but this year the swarms are about as large as hard, but the number of their enemies, with the hypocrisy of some of their professed friends, have nearly in this business it is honorable, perhaps, to wear that stopped all legal proceedings to suppress the sale of degree. But it is far more honorable in the sight of ardent spirits. It is not an uncommon thing the earth or heaven, to live only for the reputation that men in the streets of this beautiful village in a state will make the naked name, without titles at either end of it, suggestive of at least goodness and useful The people of Frankfort are doing something for ness. Titles make no man great good. The Sa-

The papers just received announce the action vantages, and it is hoped that a more general attend-Question. We are now calmly to wait and abide the result.

Yours sincerely,

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

ROMANISM .- It is stated that there are in Ireland full 3,000 Roman Catholic priests, and 1,500 professed religious women of various orders

PROGRESS OF PERSECUTION IN THE CANTON DE AUD.—Persecution increases rather than diminishes in rigor in the notorious Canton de Vaud, where the most outrageous political Radicalism is found in conjunction with the narrowest spirit of religious intolerance. Some circumstances connected with the internal policy of the Canton had induced the hope that moderation was about to characterize its counsels: but that hope, we regret to say, has proved illusory. Neither in the Grand Council nor in est symptoms of abatement in the rigor with which the Cantonal authorities have so long pursued both DEAR Br. STEVENS:—There has probably never the seceders from the National Church, and other debeen a stronger sympathy out here in Central and nominations of Protestant dissenters. The Grand Western New York, with the great interests which Council, recently assembled on the subject of the vou advocate in your most valuable Herald, than at new Federal Pact, showed plainly, by the general present. I know of none at all displeased with your tone of its proceedings, and particularly by the thrusts at the slavery enormity: and we are still looking for the check of your independent, but judicious its policy is identical with that of the Council of views upon any threatening influence of other editorigor of its opposition to dissenters.

is the model plan, and will succeed, are not questions -A correspondent of a weekly journal says that he of so much importance with us here as with you in has heard "from a source that is entitled to atten-New England. We hope and pray that it may suc- tion, that Lord John Russell, in conjunction with the ceed. But one circumstance will not yet permit us Archbishop of Canterbury, intends to issue a comto copy it entire. The plan thought by many to be mission to certain parties to revise the liturgy, and most feasible for us, is in some way to graft as soon particularly the baptismal services; and that some as possible a department of theology on our Confer- plan of 'bracketting' certain passages, after Mr. dism. Let the Levites purify themselves and enter ence Seminaries, and eventually, should the times de- Hugh McNeile's celebrated proposal, some years into the holiest of holiest, and the glory of God will mand, to unite and modify such departments, if en-since, is contemplated. Of course, a new or revised 'Act of Uniformity' would be necessary, or

> THE RELICS OF ST. THOMAS, OF CANTERBURY. ovia, almost of world-wide reputation, and the other In the London Tablet, a Roman Catholic paper, of at Kingston, Pa., patronized chiefly by the Pennsyl- the 19th ult., there is a letter signed "George Talbot." vania portion of the Conference. The Genesee wherein he states that he has brought from Verona a Wesleyan Seminary, quite the first in the State in part of the skull of St. Thomas, of Canterbury. point of patronage and State favor, is the joint prop- Now, I read in Alban Butler's life of the saint, "That erty of the Genesee and the East Genesee Confer- the bones of Thomas a'Becket, as also the skull, with ences, and nobly are these two bodies rallying at this the wound of his death, and the piece cut out of the time to raise this Institution to a loftier position of skull, laid in the same wound, were in the shrine of honor and usefulness. It is more than probable, I the saint, and that these were burnt, by order of think, that they will succeed, as they are operating Cromwell, in September 1538, 13 Henry VIII." If in an extensive territory, and among a wealthy and this is a fact how can any part of the skull be at business if you have occasion to write. If not, write 21st and 22d ult. The three particular points brought intelligent population. Our brethren of the Black Verona? I hope I shall give no offence by making on purpose.

TRACTARIANISM IN SCHOOLS .- The Church and success if they will follow up the enterprise with State Gazette reports that the Committee of the Diotheir usual zeal on other subjects. Their seminary cesan Board of Education, for Oxfordshire, have at length taken up the matter of the introduction by the that little expectation remains of anything but disas-Greatly aiding our church interests, educational Popish tendency into the Training schools of the dioand all others, is our Northern Christian Advocate. sented, on the remonstrance of the Committee, to the

Within the last year thirty churches have been built, affording accommodation for 16,359 poor persons, in England. The whole number of churches built by the aid of grants is 420, affording accommo-

LITERARY ITEMS.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Rev. E. R. Tyler, editor of the New Englander, died at New Haven on the 28th ult. very suddenly.

Hon Edward Everett has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration before the New England Socie-

her knowledge, as any instance of scholarship ever in the country. As the gift of John Adams, it becomes doubly valuable to the town and people.

> Dickens is writing another Christmas story, for pounds. Twenty thousand dollars is good pay for

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS.—One of the many theological instruction given by each would necessathings which I have to regret, says a correspondent rily be too limited to be of much importance.—En. of the British Banner, when I review my past life, is tions of that beautiful part of our Continent.

that I did not, from earliest youth, at least as soon as I was able to do it, take and preserve some good newspapers. How interesting would it be now to a sexagenarian to look into the papers which he read tion of the Trustee meeting of the Biblical Institute. when he was twelve or sixteen, or twenty years old! Important business will be presented, and no trustee How many events would this call to mind which he who can possibly be there ought to fail. There has entirely forgotten! How many interesting asso- are many inconveniences and some expense, we ciations and feelings would it revive! What a view know devolved upon those servants of the church would it give to past years! What knowledge would who usually bear such responsibilities, but there are it preserve by assisting the memory! And how many rewards also here and hereafter; besides, in this in. valuable purposes of a literary kind, even, might it stance they are doing a work of rare importance and he rendered subservient to!

THE REDUCTION.

SEND IN YOUR PLEDGES.

Committee of the Publishing Association, proposing Go to Concord then, brethren, on the 18th inst to reduce the price of the Herald to \$1.50 per year, providing five thousand additional subscribers be ob- the Black River Conference, whose names we know tained, and that payment be made strictly in advance. not:-These conditions are necessary to secure the Association from loss, and they must be virtually met be- S. Benton, D. Patten, Jr., A. Stevens, Hon. E. Harris fore the reduction is made.

The reduced terms must be ADOPTED or RE-JECTED by the first of December, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the new volume.

Our friends will therefore see at once that they are brought to a prompt vote on the question. But how shall it be done?

The most feasible plan that we can hit upon is this: Let the preachers immediately canvass thoroughly their respective charges on this subject, ascertain how many new subscribers can be obtained, and acquaint us at once with the number, (not the names,) We shall register such pledges as fast as received. and publish the additions every week, designating the number from each Conference. In this way we hope to excite a friendly emulation among the Conferences. and inform all concerned of the progress made in the good work.

Brethren, this is a great work for so short a time, and it can only be accomplished by commencing NOW. An average of seven subscribers from each travelling preacher in New England, received at the rate of five hundred a week for ten weeks, will do nise on our outside the name of an old friend Mrs. the business. But then the laymen will not leave Susan Brewer Thomas, one of the first Preceptresses the business wholly to the preachers. They have of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and an never been called upon in vain. They will rally once early pioneer in the cause of education in the valley more for the old Herald, and give it a glorious push of the Mississippi. Her influence has ever been exinto "regions beyond."

in your pledge. Let us know how many subscribers in the early days of the Herald it was familiar to our you will send us by the first of January.

IF

The requisite number of new subscribers are obtained, our terms after the first of January next will be \$1.50 per year, if paid strictly in advance; in all other cases \$2.00 per year will be charged, as

COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS.

Under the new arrangement, will be 162 per cent., or 25 cents for a new subscriber who pays \$1.50; and M'Clintock has been suffering under dangerous ill-10 per cent. (the present commission) on collections from old subscribers. 1,000 TO COMMENCE WITH OCTOBER.

Why can't we commence the present month with thousand new subscribers? Any new subscriber sending us \$2.00 will, if the reduction is made, receive the Herald one year and three months, to January 1, 1850. If the reduction is not made, it will of course pay a year. Brethren, what do you say? This would be a gratifying proof that you are in earnest, and would go far towards determining the final result. souri Methodist churches have been published in the

OLD DERTS

We wish to make special efforts this fall to square peal will come home to the Anti-slavery Methodists up all the accounts of old subscribers to the first of of the East, and we hope they will respond heartily nuary next, so as to prepare for the reduction in to it. Br. Jerome is fully admonished of the local price, if it should be made. We have already commenced sending out bills to our faithful agents, the to do cheerfully for him what we can.

We have thousands of dollars due us on these old accounts. Is not this the time to collect it all in?

POST OFFICES.

Will the preachers please inform us of the names of the Post Offices embraced in their respective charges? We wish to put you as soon as possible public opinion of the Christian and civilized world in in possession of the Herald accounts, so that there favor of substituting some other and more rational may be ample time for a thorough sweep of the old mode of settling international differences than an apaccounts. Please send in connection with other peal to brute force, was held at Brussels on the 20th,

NO PERSON

Wishes to know "if all arrearages of from three to eight months standing must be paid by the first of the Herald at \$1.50 per year?"

the Agent is pledged to a strict observance of the rule. a graduate of the Wesleyan University. He died in

THE RIGHT WAY TO DIE.

Our people die well.-Robert Newton.

stances of death among the preachers. Brother the year, thirty-five hundred. Bastian noticed the death of brother N. P. Cunningham: "Brother C. died in triumph. It was no effort for him to triumph in the mortal hour. His was the triumph of Christianity over our latest foe. The fear of death had conquered long before. His message to The Rev. O. S. Stearns has translated this important his wife and children was, "God would take care of German work. The various copies of the Humanity them"-his charge, "tell them I die a witness of the and Divinity of our Lord are fully and very elabortruths I have endeavored faithfully to preach"-to his ately discussed in it. It will be found one of the brethren in the ministry, "I die at my post, and am most able treatises on the subject extant .-- Gould, going to a Methodist preacher's reward-farewell!" Kendall & Lincoln. Boston.

Of brother William Heminghaus, brother Jacoby "could not say he had died." "He fell asleep." doctors had given him up, they prescribed whisky tains sermons from Rev. David Dyer, of Dorchester, to ease his last struggles. "O," said he to his wife, "don't give me whisky. I have never been a drunkard, and I do not wish to die drunk!" "Thank the Lord!" said he, "I die as a Methodist and am not confounded!" "When I can no longer speak. talk to me about Jesus!" Br. Thomas Shultz, German missionary, had died in the work, held a class humble Irishman, a layman, a Roman Catholic; and meeting with those around his dying bed, we out this lay Romanist finds in the Apocalypse the most the hymn-

O how I long for thee!

it himself, in a loud and clear voice. He and brother tants, is distinguished by extensive research, much Heminghaus were both professors of perfect love. original and curious and often plausible speculation, They rest side by side, and our German brethren and a tone of sincere piety. It will be considered have contributed to procure head stones to mark their more interesting as a psychological curiosity than as resting-place."

DONNAVAN'S Serial Panoramas of Mexico, are the best pictorial exhibitions of the kind yet made in our city. They present not only truthful views of important localities, but also of the finest Floral produc- an universal circulation. It is doing great good. \$1

IMPORTANT MEETING

We would call particular attention to the notificaof rare encouragement. Many feel an anxicty to see the new institution; the proposed meeting will be a good opportunity for the purpose. Those brethren especially who are trustees in the remoter Confer. ences are the very ones who should attend, that their localities may be not only duly represented, but suit. Our readers have already seen the address of a ably informed of its character and good prospects, The following are the Trustees, excepting those of

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—Rev. R. W. Allen,

P. Bennett, Esq.
New England Conference.—Rev. M. Ray.

nond. J. Porter, J. Hascall, D. S. King, C. Adams, J Sleeper, Esq., L. Claffin, Esq.

New Hampshire Conference.—Rev. O. C. Ba.

ker, L. D. Barrows, E. Adams, N. Culver, S. Quimby, Wm. Prescott, M. D., Hon. N. S. Berry.

East Maine Conference.—Rev. N. D. George, A. Moore, B. Bryant, J. Higgins, Wm. H. Pilsh J. Snow, Esq., S. Rich, Esq.,

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

The following are the names, with the post office address of the Committee, to receive proposals for the location of the East Maine Conference Seminary :--

A. MOORE, Bucksport,

WM. H. PILSBURY, Wiscasset. WM. MARSH, Orono.

JNO. ATWELL, Bangor. H. M. BLAKE, Searsport.

Many of our readers will be glad to recogerted in the cause of education and religion, and we And now, whether you be preacher or layman, send are glad to see that she has again resumed her pen;

> F We have received from Bro. J. K. Bourne \$5, in response to Bro. Jerome's appeal for Missouri: also \$8 from Bro. Charles Baker collected in his connations in the hands of Bro. Rand, who will have them duly paid over.

> DR. M'CLINTOCK .-- We regret to learn that Dr. ness. He has been spending some time at Carlisle, under a total prohibition of literary labor, but expects a return of his usual health. His disease is a spas modic affection of the heart.

> The Western correspondence of the Christian Advocate has been ascribed to Dr. Tefft-a mistake as we understand.

Br. JEROME, whose appeals in behalf of the Mis-Herald, is now among us soliciting aid for our suffer ing brethren in the "disputed territory." The ap-

The abolition of slavery in Missouri, through gradual emancipation, is being discussed in the St. Louis

A Convention for the purpose of influencing the forward for consideration were the introduction of an Arbitration Clause in all international treaties-the establishment of a high Court of Nations for the set-Will receive the Herald at the reduced price on the tlement of international disputes, and the General first of January, unless all arrearages are paid on old Disarmament of Nations. The invitation was confined to those who hold that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity.

REV. PROFESSOR GEORGE W. LANE, son of our January, as conditions of such subscribers receiving the Herald at \$1.50 per year?" excellent senior Book Agent, at New York, died in Oxford, Georgia, of bilious fever, on the 21st ult., We answer YES, and also the \$1.50 for the ensuing year. Such is the vote of the Association, and a member of the Georgia Conference. Br. Lane was peace.

The Lebanon Journal says that the membership of the Illinois Conference whites, local preachers, Ger-The Lebanon Journal, in reporting the proceedings mans, colored and probationers, amounts to upwards of the Illinois Conference, gives some interesting in-

LITERARY NOTICES.

SARTARIUS on the Person and Work of Christ.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT .- The September No. of this excellent Monthly has been received. It con-Besides these discourses there are some very good sketches and miscellaneous articles. \$1.00 per annum .- Chism, Worcester.

REFLECTIONS ON REVELATIONS, by Peter Clarkin. -Here is a remarkable book, the production of an terrible denunciations of Popery, and in the good old orthodox "Athanasian party," "Satan and his angels." The volume, though of course heretical, acand when others could not sing for weeping, he sang cording to the Papal party and all orthodox Protesa theological production. The author's mental history, as related in the preface and illustrated in the text, is not a little singular .- Strong & Brodhead.

THE GUIDE TO HOLINESS for October is a very per annum. Rand, Boston.

MR. EDITOR :- My me to give some par

recently experienced subjects of the morta under the years of a kingdom of heaven." "Thus severed Our babes g

2.—Some in the blocus; and in several in that a gracious preparized. One case, espe prominence to be over Ann Gardner, eldest d (one of our stewards a toward the close of her minister: I went. earnest with me at the giveness of her sins The interview was fu eve, God revealed h triumphant manner. family, she said, "W with views of God and long to be gone! I lo than ever, and ver O! I love everybody She threw her arms ters, and sent a kiss youngest sister, sick in (with whom she expe

"Yes," was the response

" While on h "I can lean my head my life!" Thus she singing, praying, exh whole soul seemed di sent her affectionate s She died in holy trit Sept., and at eve little Both were buried in the father has stood

> Lynn Wood End, C P. S. The sickne

STARK, N. 1 This meeting comm

the 25th. A man, no gave the use of the git, furnished the neces fuel, milk, &c., gratui worthy of imitation in our work. There we ground than there w tents were unusually country, one being ab tents were unusually another thirty. The stormy, but the tents w congregations were so vienently accommodat very comfortable duri the meeting was exce necessary, and no at meeting. The condu-became the solemnity ary. This speaks mu

The following pres Spaulding, H. Hill, Jr. and P. Boynton, of the J. Whitney and J. Sm and of local preachers and Br. — Baker, o ministerial and lay faithfully into the wor for the circuit. Seve the Savior in love-feas of the holy a carnot state definite The church is great a number became sa twenty-five or thirty fourteen of whom io day, after about sixtyness of God to them, started for our homes. riously, suffer patient to meet and reign fore part no more. Consid was one of the best at ings I ever attended. ing shall be revealed i shall be said, "this m good work begun at hole Northern region

Columbia, N. H., Se

A NEW UNIVE Wisconsin is the se Union. Its population cording to the ratio years, in eight years f ed one million. Th be composed of a heter er from different nati mind, rarely having enj ry advantages; and yethe men must be found e destinies of the St All will readily percencounter many difficu

tions, and endure pove

supply themselves with in view of the great a citizen of Boston, Mously offered \$10,000 equal sum should be refer the supplements. the same object, fre nying his proposition ing the tone of morals hat country, but also on a portion of our co stating also, that all lit der the direction of so Conference of the Met West, could diffuse mo means, than any o give especial patronag fer was committed to Smith, of the Methodia then in this city, and w Wisconsin Legislatur Wisconsin Legislatur board of Trustees was Gov. Henry Dodge, I Morgan L. Martin, H Rev. Henry R. Colm Wm. H. Sampson, Pro

Rev. Henry R. Colm Wm. H. Sampson, Pro S. Baird, Esq., Jacob Esq., George E. H. D Esq., a majority of wl 3, 1847, and organized the charter, and pass knowledging the libe above referred to, and act as Agent of the net will show the pro At the second annu Trustees, held at Fond Smith was appointed C versity. It was also re Board are respectfull. Board are respectfull Elisha Harris, Governor M. L. Martin, of Greenations of \$1000 each sition from Boston; Southport, \$2,300, and same place, for \$2000, object."

Dject."
The Wisconsin Conf topal Church, which er it Southport on the 12 Charter and appointed its agent, to prosecute

SICKNESS IN LYNN.

Our babes go on before; That our fond hopes may follow them,

That our fond hopes may follow them,
To that immortal shore."

2.—Some in the bloom of life have been taken from us; and in several instances hopes have been raised that a gracious preparation for the change was realized. One case, especially, stands out with too much prominence to be overlooked, viz., that of Miss Eliza Ann Gardner, eldest daughter of Br. John Gardner, (one of our stewards and leaders.) This young lady toward the close of life evinced a solicitude to see her minister; I went, and found her ready to drink in every word of council as for her life, and she seemed earnest with me at the Throne of Grace, for the forgiveness of her sins and a meetness for heaven. The interview was full of hope. The next day at eve, God revealed himself to her panting soul in a triumphant manner. Witnessing the emotions of the family, she said, "Weep not for me, soon I shall be in the arms of my Savior. Jesus is precious to my soul!" She then became so filled and transported with views of God and heaven, she exclaimed, "O! I long to go home to heaven! O! I love everybody! I am full of the love of God!" She threw her arms around her father's neck and kissed him. Thus she did with her mother and sis-She threw her arms around her father's neck and kissed him. Thus she did with her mother and sisters, and sent a kiss by them to little Annis, her youngest sister, sick in another room. A dear friend (with whom she expected to unite her destiny) said

44 'Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are.'"

"Ves" was the response.

"While on his breast I lean my head,

A. D. MERRILL.

Lynn Wood End, Oct. 5, 1848. P. S. The sickness is much abated.

STARK, N. H., CAMP MEETING.

orthy of imitation in the more wealthy portions of ground than there were last year, and some of the tents were unusually large for this section of the country, one being about sixty feet in length, and another thirty. The weather was very cold and stormy, but the tents were provided with stoves. The congregations were small, and the large tent very convergence of the meeting.

no more. Considering all the circumstances, this was one of the best and most profitable camp meetngs I ever attended. When the records of this meetng shall be revealed in eternity, of many I trust it shall be said, "this man was born there." May the good work begun at this meeting spread until this whole Northern region shall be wrapped in one gener-

Columbia, N. H., Sept. 27.

A NEW UNIVERSITY IN WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin is the second State in magnitude in the nion. Its population in 1847 was 211,252, and acrding to the ratio of increase for the last eight ears, in eight years from the present time it will exed one million. This population must necessarily from different nations, with different grades of ind, rarely having enjoyed proper religious or literaadvantages; and yet, from this promiscuous mass, is men must be found who are to give direction to

y themselves with institutions of learning.

citizen of Boston, Mass., very timely and generally offered \$10,000 for a Literary Institution if an sum should be raised within a specified time, the same object, from any other source, accompang his proposition by the remark, that "There s to be a good opportunity not only for improvthe tone of morals and standard of education in at country, but also of conferring a lasting benefit a portion of our countrymen who most need it;" ng also, that all literary institutions must be un-Well Done.—The Baptist Register acknowledges the receipt of one hundred new subscribers, procured within a few months by a single friend of the Register, within a few miles of his residence. This shows what a little effort can accomplish.—Northern Ch. Ad. onference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West, could diffuse more good, with the same amount the especial patronage to the enterprise. This of-fer was committed to the charge of Rev. Reeder Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was then in this city, and who promptly obtained from the ard of Trustees was appointed by the Charter, viz:

W. Henry Dodge, Hon. Mason C. Darling, Hon.

Organ L. Martin, Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,

ev. Henry R. Colman, Rev. Reeder Smith, Rev.

M. H. Sampson, Prof. Dewitt C. Vosburg, Henry

Baird, Esq., Jacob L. Resp. Feg. W. Dutcher. lorgan L. Martin, Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, lev. Henry R. Colman, Rev. Reeder Smith, Rev. Wh. H. Sampson, Prof. Dewitt C. Vosburg, Henry Baird, Esq., Jacob L. Bean, Esq., Wm. Dutcher, aq, George E. H. Day, Esq., and Loyal H. Jones, an amjority of whom met at Fond-du-lac, Sept. 1847, and organized according to the provision of the charter, and passed resolutions, gratefully achieve the charter, and passed resolutions, gratefully achieve the first of the measures proposed by the Church South is, to sue the charter, and passed resolutions gratefully achieve the first of the measures proposed by the Church South is, to sue the charter, and passed resolutions of Boston of the Methodist Book Concern.—Ibid.

above referred to, and authorizing Rev. R. Smith to act as Agent of the new institution, in procuring further funds for the endowment. The following document ment will show the progress of the measure.

At the second annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at Fond-du-lac, Aug 9, 1848, Rev. R. Benzelius.—The death of Berzelius, the father of anaresity. It was also resolved "that the thanks of this
Board are respectfully tendered to his Excellency,
Blisha Harris, Governor of Rhode Island, and to Hon.
M. I. Mastin of Control of the control of the state o

mended him to the confidence of those generous benefactors in the East, who take an interest in the Mr. Editor:—My pledge of last week prompts me to give some particulars touching the calamities recently experienced in this place. I.—Many of the subjects of the mortality, as is usual, were children under the years of accountability—"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"Thus severed from their parent stem, Our babes go on before;

"Thus severed from their parent stem, Our babes go on before;

benefactors in the East, who take an interest in the legicious and literary wants of the rapidly increasing the destitute Northwest; and it also resolved, that "in view of our destitution in the West, and of the great necessity for buildings, apparatus, furniture, &c., for the supply of this institution, we are still under the necessity of looking to the noble hearted in the Atlantic States to assist in raising \$30,000, \$10,000 of which will be needed this present year, to mature and carry out this philanthropic enterto mature and carry out this philanthropic enter

Mr. Editor:—I was highly pleased with your recent notice of the above work, and with your permission, should like to add my humble testimony to its high practical importance. It is unquestionably one of the best Biblical works ever offered to the American student. I have been acquainted with the work several years, having early imported a copy of the second English edition, at an expense of more than \$12; and so highly do I prize it, I would not be without it for twice that amount. The plan of the work is original, and so admirably adapted to the end proposed, that the mere English scholar is enabled to consult a Greek Concordance with as much readiness "I can lean my head on his bosom, and breathe out my life!" Thus she passed the last night of earth, singing, praying, exhorting, and praising God; her whole soul seemed dissolved in love divine. She sent her affectionate salutations to her class in Sabstantial Sabstant Suppose, for example, he wishes to collate those passages in which the Greek word aionios (rendered in sent her affectionate sales them to meet her in heaven. bath School, and begged them to meet her in heaven. She died in holy triumph on the morning of the 5th Sept., and at eve little Annis died, to whom Eliza looks for the word eternal or everlasting in the "English and Greek Index," and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index," and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index," and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index, and is referred to the page lish and Greek Index. where all these passages are arranged consecutively before him; and he finds that the word aionios occurs together in one spirit before the throne. Since that the father has stood on the verge of the grave for weeks, but is now recovering. More anon. everlasting, and once it is rendered forever. He finds, too, that the connection and application of these passages is such, that to reconcile them with the idea of a limited future punishment, he must exclude that of an eternal heaven; if, indeed, he does not that of God's eternal existence. Every word of the New Testament is collated on the same plan. And be-sides this, the work in itself is a good Greek-English and English-Greek Lexicon, and the best key extant to the Scripture Greek synonyms. It will prove an in-

renently accommodated them. So we were made very comfortable during the meeting. The order of the meeting was excellent. No specific rules were necessary, and no attempt was made to disturb the meeting. The conduct of those present was such as became the solemnity and sacredness of the sanctuary. This speaks much for the morality and good sense of the community.

The following preachers were present, viz: J. Spaulding, H. Hill, Jr., S. Wiggins, J. W. Spencer, and P. Boynton, of the New Hampshire Conference; J. Whitney and J. Smith, of the Vermont Conference, and of local preachers, I. D. Rust, of Montpelier, Vt., and Br. — Baker, of Northumberland, N. H., beside the local brethren of the circuit. Both the ministerial and lay brethren entered heartily and faithfully into the work of the Lord, and the result-was glorious. Sunday was our Quarterly Meeting for the circuit. Seventy-four spoke of their love of the Lord of the Conference special continually springing up. The Lord bless and prosper the German Entitle Sillimuty.

The German Missions. Five out of the Sit Christian Apologist contains reports (the last for the Conference year) from six different German Missions. Five out of the six exhibit an increase of membership during the year. Of the one where there was no increase, it was rather on account of removals than for want of fruit: 30 were received on probation, but 22 removed during the year, mostly taking their certificates with them, so that it is probable they will go to increase the work or begin it elsewhere. We observe by the reports a large proportion of removals in the German work. Many are reported as dismissed and received by certificate. This unsettled and mised and received by certificate. This unsettled and mised and received by certificate. This unsettled and mised and received by certificate in the community of the German membership, while it may be unfavorable to individual stability and growth in grace, is in another respect adapted to advance the cause. Those who are faithful carry their

was glorious. Sunday was our Quarterly Meeting for the circuit. Seventy-four spoke of their love of the Savior in love-feast, and the same number partook of the holy sacrament, of the Lord's Supper. We cannot state definitely the fruits of the meeting. The church is greatly revived and quickened, quite a number became sanctified wholly, and we trust twenty-five or thirty passed from death unto life, fourteen of whom joined society on trial. On Monday, after about sixty-four had spoken of the goodness of God to them, we took the parting hand and started for our homes, to labor faithfully, fight victoriously, suffer patiently, die triumphantly, and at last preacher, the oppositions and perils through which he passed. tiously, suffer patiently, die triumphantly, and at last to meet and reign forever in heaven, where we shall part no more. Considering all the circumstances, this wesley, was his own, which he himself moulded, and which Wesley, was his own, which he numsed modules, had increased and greatly prospered to the present time. The rise of the sect of Methodists he traced from its small begin in the section of the sect of Methodists he traced from its size of the section of the secti mings till it had attained its present majestic size—till its altare stand in every clime, and like the English drum-beat, its song of praise is heard in every land. When those that have turned many to righteousness shall shine as the stars of the firmament, John Wesley, he thought, would appear among the brighter

of revival.

PICKENS BOYNTON.
abia, N. H., Sept. 27.

CINCINEATI.—Methodism now occupies a position in this community second to no other branch of the great Christian family, whether we regard it as to numbers, influence, or piety. The Ohio Conference stations now in this city about 22 ministers, inclusive of those baving charge of the different publishing departments, and three German missionaries. Here are more ministers than Christ, the great Bishop, sent at first to the circuit of the world; and, if they fail not in the zeal, labors and Christ-like benevolence of true successors of the Apostles, they will do much for the world's conversion. Here, as you know, is an important and interesting portion of the German missionaries formerly employed, Rev. Adam Miller has been sent to take charge of the **Church. Besides the two missionaries formerly employed, Rev. Adam Miller has been sent to take charge of the **Central German Church**—that is, he is appointed here, first to raise funds and build the Church, and afterwards to preach Christ in it to the Germans. And he will do both.

destinies of the State.

All will readily perceive that these settlers must accounter many difficulties, experience many privations, and endure poverty for years, before they can upply themselves with institutions of learning. and to the ministry whence he came out .- Episcopal Rec view of the great literary and moral destitution, der.

We noticed the name of Lester Janes among the appoint ments, we think, of the Troy Conference. We presume the "causes not affecting his moral character," was returning to "the ministry whence he came out." How seldom a man who "the ministry whence he came out." How seldom a man who has obtained a standing and character in one Church does much good either to himself or any body else by going to another! We welcome brother Janes back from his little excursion among our neighbors; not doubting but that he has learned something in his travels.—Pittsburg Christian Ad-

REVIVALS .- The Nashville Christian Advocate recently published, in one week, 862 conversions and 984 accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. These did not em-brace any reports from their mission fields, nor several glorious revivals where the statistics were not given.—Ibid.

Science and the Arts.

At the age of seventeen battons of \$1000 cash Bay, for their respective dohe entered the University of Upsala, where he made a logical solutions of \$1000 each, to meet the generous propolion from Boston; to Charles Durkee, Esq., of outhport, \$2,300, and to Rev. Sereno Fisk, of the place, for \$2000, both donations for the same bject." The Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Epistopal Church, which embraces the whole State, met
Southnest on the 10th and 10th and, on account of his small income, was conged to practice occasionally as a physician. In 1807 he was appointed medicine and appointed the gentleman above named in agent, to prosecute the enterprise. It fully com-

ish Medical Society at Stockholm, now a most flourishing institution, and constituting the very heart of the medical profession in Sweden. In 1808 he was a member of the Royal Academy of Science, in 1810 officiated as president, and in 1818 as perpetual secretary. On the occasion of holding this appointment for a quarter of a century, a dinner was given in the academy by the members to this distinguished savant, which was presided over by the present King of Sweden, then the crown prince, who, on proposing the health of Berzelius, expressed his grateful acknowledgment of his own obligations to the great chemist for the valuable private instruction he had received from him in his younger days. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Royal Sanitary Board, of was appointed a member of the Royal Sanitary Board, of which, at the time of his death, he was the senior member.

As a proof of the magnitude of his laborious pursuits, it may be sufficient to mention that he first developed the electro-chemical system, and that he has also examined and minutely decay the sufficient to mention that he has also examined and minutely decay the sufficient to mention that he has also examined and minutely decay that the has also examined an cal system, and that he has also examined and minutely described the atomic theory of the elementary bodies. He discovered and examined several great classes of chemical combinations, as, for instance, the different degrees in which sulphur combines with fluoric acid, with platinum, columbium, vanadium, tellurium and phosphorus, the sulphates, &c. In organic chemistry he has no less distinguished himself by his experiments; and, properly speaking, he has laid the foundation of vegetable and animal chemistry, more particularly the latter. As regards chemical nanlysis, the highest merits are due to him for having arranged a new and generally adopted chemical nomenclature. His works, which have been for the most part translated into the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Polish languages, are so numerous and voluminous, that considering the accuracy with which everything is described, it appears to be almost a wonder how one man whose time, besides, is occupied by a great amount of official duties, has been able to accomplish such a mass of scientific publications. Berzelius had received from his majesty King Charles John many marks of high distinction; he was created a nobleman in 1818, a baron in 1821, and grand cross of the amount of official duties, has been able to accomplish such a mass of scientific publications. Berzelius had received from the Emperor of Russia and the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, Belegium, France, and Sardinia; an hononary member of upwards of one hundred literary and scientific societies. In considering the annual sum of 2,000 dollars banco as a pension for his lifetime, independent of his former emoluments. scribed the atomic theory of the elementary bodies. He dis-

these instruments are used, the hook should be securely fixed, as the vibrations produce a great strain upon the fixture.

A CASE OF REAL CHOLERA.—Dr. Thomas Barbour, of the armistice between Charles Albert and Radetzky to be a false report; taken a prolongation of the armistice between Charles Albert and Radetzky to be a false report; taken a prolongation was indeed proposed by Gen. Radetzky, but that the King of Sardinia declined to consent to it. The Commerce adds, that the latter is preparing to retake the field against the Austrians.

The Scillian Government is taking the most energetic measures for the protection of the island. The armed forces are oreaxetly those of cholera, and the fatal termination was rapid, Mr. Palmer dying within forty-eight hours.

Mr. Palmer dying within forty-eight hours.

Singular Fate.—The Buffalo Express, in noticing the death of Commander Mackenzie, who commanded the Somers at the time the horrible executions took place on board of her, says, "the brig on board of which the atrocity was perpetrated, has gone to the bottom of the ocean. The surgeon who supported Mackenzie in the outrage, perished by his own hands. Another of his abettors was drowned in the Gulf, and now the principal actor is stricken down in the prime of life, without premonition."

Wine A Staple Production of Ohio.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that the vintage near that city has been finished, and the business of wine-making commenced. Wine, it says, may hereafter be set down as one of the staple commodities and regular exports of Cincinnati.

Progress of Temperance.—Both Houses of the British Parliament, in answer to the num rous petitions of temperance.

Vienna, Sqpt. 15.—The conflict which we had good reason.

Prussia, Austria, and Italy, and in Russia they are prohibited RELIGIOUS MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The ten Religious Manufacturing establish as ats to irreligion, has led to the starting of one in West Springfield, Massachusetts, on a new plan. The directors and agents are to be religious men, and no person will be employed who uses profane language, violates the Sabbath, drinks intoxicating liquors, or is any way known to be immoral. The boarding-houses will be kept by pious persons, and a clurch opened when the factory commences, for the use of those employed. It is intended as an establish-

EXTRAVAGANT.—A Mrs. Le Verte, of Mobile, appeared at a Fancy Ball, which lately came off at Newport, in a dress which cost eight thousand dollars. This outlay for satin, gold, pearls, emeralds, diamonds, &c., was all made to transform an American lady into something like "Nourmahal, the light of the Harem," or, in other words, the favorite slave to the lusts of a sensual Sultan. Such folly should set all jackasses to weeping.—Daily Senting.

ment where Christian parents may safely place their sons and

number of the Santa Fe Republican, noticing the passage by the Texas Legislature of bills to establish the county of Santa Fe—to arrange the militia of the county of Santa Fe—to establish the eleventh Judicial Circuit, to be formed of that county -and to allow the county one representative in the House

essary to send us a judge nor a district attorney to settle ouraffairs or put "things to rights," for there is not a citizen,
either American or Mexican, that will ever acknowledge themselves as citizens of Texas, until it comes from higher authorities. New Mexico does not belong, nor has Texas even a
right to claim her as a part of Texas. We would also advise right to claim her as a part of Texas. We would also advise Texas to send with her civil officers for this county a large force, in order that they may have a sufficient body guard to escort them back safe. It will also be well for Texas to put Mr. —— as a member from the county of Santa Fe, for their next session of the Legislature, and we sincerely hope the seat may be reserved for him, as it is quite probable his services will be actually demanded, in order to instruct the new and young idea how to shoot. Texas should show some little sense and dron this constitut, and cut have it could be accused they young use now to shoot. Texas small show some time sense and drop this question, and not have it publicly announced that Texas' smartest men were tarred and feathered by attempting

FROM MEXICO.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 22d Aug. have been received. Profound tranquillity reigns throughout the Republic, with the exception of the Sierra, in the department of San Luis Potosi, where the Indians are disaffected. The Governor of the latter finds it difficult to procure funds to pay the troops on foot, to extinguish the trouble in the mountains. Paredes is said to be among them. The Governor of Durango has made a requisition to the Supreme Government for a portion of the standing army, to protect the frontier against the incursions of the wild Indians.

foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Hermann, Capt. E. Crabtree, at New York, on Wednesday, with 150 passengers, we have advices from Liverpool.

The Hermann left Southampton on the 20th September. The English papers received by this opportunity have copious details of the Irish Rebellion, as it is called; it would appear, however, that this movement has not attained the character of

FRANCE.—Generally the news from France represent that the elections are proceeding. M. Lonis Napoleon Bonaparte had been returned for Moselle, and headed the poll in Paris, and would no doubt be one of the successful candidates. Raspail, the socialist, would in all probability be elected. Paris remained tranquil, although the Red Republicans were said to become more daring than eyer, since the insurrection of June. An outbreak was again expected by many persons, but the firmness of the Government would be sufficient to quell any disturbances.

The majority of the votes of the army were given in favor of

The majority of the votes of the army were given in favor of the Prince Louis Napoleon, who had proceeded to France, via Southampton; the votes of the soldiers comprising the army of the Alps, however, preponderated in favor of Marshall Bu-

The armistice between Sardinia, Lombardy and Austria would shortly terminate. In Paris it was reported that a renewal of the armistice had been agreed to; but it was scarcely thought that Austria would concede the terms required for a conclusion of the war. Hence, a renewal of hostilities was thought to be inevitable.

The additional forms of the state o

THREE DAYS LATER.

The British mail steamer Cambria, Capt. W. Harrison, which

voted to him the annual sum of 2,000 dollars banco as a pension for his lifetime, independent of his former emoluments.

Tion by a small majority gained by his opponent Rivert. Coun Mole has been returned for Bordeaux by a large majority Prince Louis has been proclaimed representative of the Orne

Mole has been returned for Bordeaux by a large majority. Prince Louis has been proclaimed representative of the Orne and the Yonne.

A great multitude was collected in the neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville on Thursday morning, the 21st. At 9 o'clock the mayors of all the arrondissements assembled there, M. Lamoze President by seniority. 'At noon the following results of the election were duly proclaimed:—Louis Bonaparte, 110,-752; Achille Fould, 78,891; Raspail, 66,963; Thore, 64,480; Cabet, 64,375; Roger (du Nord), 61,482; Edmond Adam, 18 by saturating the wick with a c-indication of chemical substances, discovered after much research and experiment. The Evening Post says it will increase the quality and quantity of light and diminish its expense.

Centeral Intelligence.

**Remarkable and Distressing Accident.—A very interesting child, about six months old, of Mr. Washington Howe, in Templeton, was exercising in a Baby Jumper, on Monday of last week, when the hook, to which it was attached, in the ceiling, gave way, and falling upon the child's head, penetrated the brain and caused its death in a short time. Where these instruments are used, the hook should be securely fixed, as the vibrations produce a great strain upon the fixture.

**Mole has been returned for Bordeaux by a large majority. Prince Louis has been proclaimed representative of the Orne and the Yonne.

A great multitude was collected in the neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville on Thursday morning, the 21st. At 9 o'clock the mayors of all the arrondissements assembled there, M. Lamoze President by seniority. 'At noon the following results of the temporal senior method was received after much research and experiment. The Evening Post says it will increase the quality and quantity of light and diminish its expense.

**Mole has been returned for Bordeaux by clock the Hotel de Ville on Thursday morning, the 21st. At 9 o'clock the mayors of all the arrondissements assembled there, M. Lamoze President by seniority. 'At noon the following resident wa

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Both Houses of the British Parliament, in answer to the num-rous petitions of temperance societies, have passed a bill prohibiting all sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday morning and afternoon.

Temperance Statistics.—Mr. Delavan says there are 3,710 Temperance Societies in the United States, with 2,600,000 members. In Great Britain there are 850 societies, with 7,600,000 members. Temperance Societies do not exist in Prussia, Austria, and Italy, and in Russia they are prohibited

THE WAR IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES .- At Siam a carful insurrection has taken place.

Great discontent has been brooding among the laborers,

of the 5th, in the Nouvelliste of Marseilles, says: "Ibrahim Pacla left Constantinople this morning for Alexandria, after having obtained from his imperial majesty, the Sultan, the title of the Pacha of Egypt. This title has it is said, only been conferred on him under the condition that he will give it up in case the health of Mehemet Ali should become re-established."

Items.

The Supreme Court at Northampton have given judgment in favor of the Springfield Mutual Insurance Company against the Western Railroad, for the amount of \$623.60, with \$107.65 interest; the first named sum being the amount paid by the Insurance Company for the burning of a house in 1845, which was set on fire by a locomotive of the Western Railroad.

The crop of late potatoes in this State is almost entirely free from rot, and will give a large yield. The same may be said of Connecticut in reference to the winter notatoes. Good chenangos can be bought there for fifty-five cents a bushel; other qualities for forty cents and under.

Mrs. Frances, wife of Rev. J. N. Maffitt, died in Brooklyn on Friday evening, 29th ult., aged 18 years 7 months, a lady of

The first death within the last six months, occurred last week in the Nashua Corporation, which has 47 tenements and about one thousand occupants. It was the case of a young lady who

We learn from the Iowa Reporter, that a Medical Departnent is to be established in connection with the State University. A medical course is to be delivered there this winter.

The Reflector and Watchman announce the fact that Rev. J. Downing, D. D., of New York, has been unanimously invited to the Baldwin Place Church in this city. A London paper says: "The system of electric telegraph used in the United States, which is much more simple and in-

telligible than that in use here, is about to be adopted by the Electric Telegraph Company." A tremendous storm visited Paris upon the 20th of August.

The lightning struck in no less than eighteen different places, and according to an average calculation made by scientific individuals, no less than twenty-four thousand cubic feet of water fell in the space of three hours. The St. Louis New Era of the 19th, has a letter from the

camp of the Indiana battalion, near Fort Mann, dated August from Europe four days later than we received by the America, 31st, which mentions the return of the battalion from a tour through a vast extent of country, without meeting a hostile Indian or having to do any fighting. The New Jersey Baptist Convention have decided upo

Brunswick as the location for their new college.

J. Fennimore Cooper, of libel suit memory, has himself at last become defendant in a suit for damages for slander. The plaintiff is the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of Albany, who was denounced by Mr. Cooper as "a liar, a scoundrel, and unfit to

All widows of revolutionary soldiers married previous 1900, are hereafter to draw pensions.

A plurality elects the Presidential Electoral ticket in Maine. The ticket having the highest number of votes will therefore be successful, without the intervention of the Legislature.

Mr. Gaillardet, formerly editor of the New York Couries des Etats Unis, is a candidate for the National Assembly of

Junagh Oglesby, a respectable farmer of Dauphin County, Pa., publishes a statement in the Pennsylvania Cultivator, which it appears that to burn the stubble of the previous crop thought to be inevitable.

The advices from Germany are of importance. At Frankfort, on the 16th of September, the motion for a rejection of

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Fairbank—P. Jaques—Lane & Scott—D. Todd—C. D. Ingra-ham—J. Rawson—E. F. Robinson—J. Hale and R. Bedford—G. W. Bryant—J. Buck—G. Burnham—E. Higby—T. B. Bardwell—C. Baker—O. G. Brainard—M. J. Talbot, Jr.—A. C. Smith—F. Gavitt —S. B. Richardson.

35 See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO OCT. 6.

Alden Sanford Allen Rev Joseph	4 00	pays to	Jan 1 '49
Barrett N P H	2 00	64	Aug 1 '49
Brown Nath'l	2 00	66	Jan 1 '49
Baker Braddock	2 00	66	Sept 1 '49
Bemis M A	1 00	44	April 1 '49
Brown E	62	44	Jan 1 '49
Babcock Geo	2 00	66	Sept. 1 '49
Boynton P P	2 04	44	Jan 1 '49
Calef Nath'l B	2 00	66	Sept 1 '49
Carr Rev Jos R	2 00	44	Nov 1 '49
Colcord John 8	2 00	46	April 15 '49
Cutting Charles	2 00	44	July 1 '49
Doe E G	5 75	66	Jan 1 '49
Drake Hannah A	2 00	**	Oct 1 '49
Davidson Brigham	5 00	**	Oct 1 '49
Eaton Wm L	1 00	66	Jan 1 '49
Foss James	2 00	"	July 1 '49
Farnsworth Royal	2 00	46	May 15 '48
French Solomon	2 34	46	Jan 1 '49
Foster Geo H	2 00	. 46	Sept 1 '49
Forristali Chas	1 67	66	Jan 1 '49
Gibbs Beni F	2 00	46	Oct 1 '49
Gill Jason	2 00	66	Jan 1 '49
Harris Clark	2 00	46	April 15 '49
Hale James	7 00	66	on ac't
Higgins Solomon	87	65	Oct 6 '48
Higgins Samuel	. 2 00	46	June 1 '49
Joy Jeremiah	1 50	66	in full
Jackson Ezra	2 00	44	July 1 '49
Lothrop & Currier	1 00	66	Feb 9 '49
Littlefield Myra	2 67	64	Jan 1 '49
May Isaac	2 00	46	Jan 24 '49
Morton Mary A	2 00	66	Oct 1 '48
Nash Dan'l	2 00	**	Sept 1 '49
Pratt Henry	3 00	66	Jan 1 '49
Plaistead John	2 00	44	Jan 1 '49
Page Mary	2 00	**	Nov 1 '49
Pike Andrew	2 00	**	July 1 '49
Ricker Sarah L	2 00	- "	Jan 1 '49
Robinson Joseph	1 00		April 1 '49
Smith Dr R M	2 00	46	Sept 1 '49
Smith Isaac	2 00	44	Jan 1 '49
Stevenson M R	2 00		Oct 1 '49
Sawtell Alphonzo	2 00	**	Dec 1 '47
Safford Moses	2 00	**	Jan 1 '49
Talbot Archibald	2 00	66	Nov 15 '48
Talbot Allen	1 00	66	Oct 1 '48
Wade James N	5 00	46	Nov 1 '48
Wood CA	1 00	**	Feb 1 '49
Wilson Laura	2 00	**	April 18 '49

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. Wm. H. Pilsbury, Wiscasset, Me.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

SANDWICH DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Oct. 14 " 15 " 17 outh Scituate, Scituate,
Cohasset,
Hull,
Weymouth,
Quincy,
Kingston, evening,
N. W. Bridgewater, N. W. Bridgewater, evening, Stoughton, North Bridgewater, evening, West Briagewater, Mansfield, Nantucket, Centre Street, "Fair Street, Nov. Holmes Hole, Edgartown, Chilmark, Falmouth, Marston's Mills, Osterville, Ostervine,
Chatham,
Harwich,
South Weilfleet,
Weilfleet,
Provincetown, Wesley Chapel,
" Centre, South Truro, Truro, evening, Eastham, Orleans, Yarmouth Port, South Yarmouth, Barnstable, West Sandwich, W. T. HARLOW

QUARTERLY MEETINGS, SPRINGFIE	LD DIS	TRICT.
THIRD QUARTER.		
Wilbraham,	Oct.	21
South Wilbraham, 5 P. M.,	66	22 23
Springfield, Pincheon Street,	46	23
Cabotville,	66	24
Ludlow,	66	29
Jenksville, evening,	66	29
Springfield, Union Street,	44	31
Chesterfield,	Nov.	4 5
Northampton, evening, [Remainder hereafter.]	5	
	A. BINNEY	

MARRIAGES.

In Chelsea, Oct. 8th, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Mr. George W. Pruden, Jr., to Miss Dorcas J. Tinker, both of Boston.
In the M. E. Church, Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 1st, by Rev. M. J. Talbot, Jr., Mr. Lorenzo D. Winsor, to Miss Catharine Liddell, both of D. In Goshen, N. H., Sept. 5, by Rev. C. S. Burnham, Mr. Elbridge In Goshen, N. H., Sept. 5, by Rev. C. S. Burnham, Mr. Elbridge Bradford, of Newport, to Miss Louisa A. Burnham, of Goshen, N. H.; also, by the same, Sept. 7, Mr. Asa L. Baker, of Goshen, to Miss Mary Ann Russell, of Washington.

In Fryeburg, Me., 23d of Sept., by Rev. F. A. Crafts, Mr. Charles W. Hutchins, to Miss Ruth S. Charles, both of Fryeburg. At the Parsonage at Uncasville, Conn., Sept. 19, by Rev. Lathrop P. Weaver, Mr. Samuel P. Kinnie, of Voluntown, to Miss Lydia C. Phillips, of the same. Also, Oct. 2nd, Mr. James R. Chapel, of Waterford, Ct., to Miss Jerusha D. Smith, of Montville.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 3d inst., Charlotte Elizabeth Hatch, daughter of Rev. W. H. and Harriet S. Hatch, of the N. E. Conference. This is the third child they have lost in less than a year and a half

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman,-Oct. 7.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Oct. 6. Flour—The demand for Flour has been fair, being fully equal to the receipts, and prices remain without material alteration; Genesee, good common brands, is selling at \$6; fancy brands 6.25 a 6.75; Ohio, Michigan and Oswego 5.88; Ohio round hoop, which is scarce, 5.75 a 5.81 1-4; St. Louis 5.88 a 5.94 per bl, cash; for Southern there has been more inquiry; sales of Baltimore Howard Street, and Richmond, at \$6 per bl, 4 mos; sales of Rye Flour at 4.25 a 4.50, and Corn Meai at 3.28 a 3.50 per bl, cash. Grain—For Corn the market has continued firm, with moderate receipts. of kye Flour at 4.25 a 4.50, and Corn Meal at 3.38 a 3.50 per bl, cash. Grain—For Corn the market has continued firm, with moderate receipts; Yellow flat has been selling at 70c, and white at 64 a 65c per bu; the market closes with a slight improvement; yellow flat 70 a 72c, and white 65c per bu; Oats continue in fair demand at about last week's prices; Northern are selling at 40c; Southern 30 a 31c; and Delaware 34 a 35c per bu; small sales of Rye at 78c per bu, cash; small sales of Rye at 78c per bu, cash.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

| Ness Beef, per bbl. | 13 50 a 15 00 | Navy Mess, bbl. | 0 00 a 0 00 | No. 1 do. | Clear, bbl. | 16 50 a 17 00 | Do. Clear | 16 50 a 17 00 | Do. Clear | a 14 00 | Do. Clear | a 15 00 | Do. Clear | a 14 00 | Do. Clear | a 15 00 | Do. Clear | a 14 00 | Do. Clear | a 15 00 | Do. Clear | BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. 22 a 25 | Cheese, best, ton, 15 a 20 | Do. common, ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 1 75 a 2 50 Onions, per bbl. 1 75 a 2 00 Pickles, bbl. a 1 50 Peppers, bbl. a 1 25 Mangoes, bbl. HAY,-[Wholesale Prices.] Country, new 100 lbs 65 a 75 | Eastern pres'd, ton 11 00 a 11 50 Straw, 100 lbs. 45 a 50 HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.]

4 a 5 | 1st sort, 1848, WOOL. 35 a 41 Com. to 1-4 blood 35 a 41 Lambs, super. Do. 1st quality 31 a 33 Do. 3d do. 26 a 27 Do. 3d do

3500 Cattle since last report. As many as 600 unsold, principall Store Cattle since last report. As many as oou unsoid, principally Store Cattle.

Prices varied but little from last week; a very few reached \$6.50, and as low as \$4.00, and some for still less. It requires good Oxen to command \$6.00; fair, from \$5.00, a \$5.50. First rate Cows at \$5.00, and lower grades down to 4, as in quality. In general the market was called less, for all descriptions except best Ox Beef.

SHEEP. The market was full, and prices generally low.

SWINE PRICES decline about one half cent per lb for all sorts.

Selected lots, half Barrows and half Sows, at 5 cents. Entire lots at 4. Fat Hogs 4 a 4 1-4.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE. ASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University will commence on the first Wednesday of November, at the Medical College in Grove Street, Boston, and continue four months.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence by WALTER CHANNING, M.D. Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine by Jacob Bigelow, M.D. Surgery by George Harward, M.D.

Chemistry by John W. Webster, M.D.

Theory and Fractice of Medicine bo John Ware, M.D.

Pathological Anatomy by John B. S. Jackson, M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.

The fees for the whole course are collectively \$50. Matriculation \$3; Dissecting Ticket \$5; Graduation \$20. Admission to the Hospital and use of the Library are granuitous.

The new Medical College in Grove Street is of ample dimensions, and contains, besides its Lecture Rooms, a very extensive museum of Healthy and Pathological Preparations, and a complete Chemical Laboratory.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is now one of the largest, best endowed and best arranged institutions in the United States. Four of the Professors in the University are also Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital, so that regular clinical instruction is given, and all the surgical operations are open to the Medical Students during the Lectures and throughout the year.

OLIVER W. HOLMES, Dean, Aug 2

JUST IN SEASON FOR THE WINTER

JUST IN SEASON FOR THE WINTER.

SCHOOLS. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, a collection of Sacred Music, compiled by Rev. D. H. Mansfield, of the East Maine Conference.

It consists of three parts, two of which are designed for the Vestry, and one for the Church.

One Part, designed especially for social worship, conference, class, and prayer meetings, contain, arranged for four voices, all that is valuable of the music of the Vestry ever published in this country, whether old or new,—consisting, in part, of the most admired Sectish and frish melodies, arranged expressly for this work, and accompanied with appropriate sacred poetry. This Division of the work embodies the sweetest and most popular music now known, together with many pieces that have never before been published.

Another Part, intended also for the Vestry, contains the Revival Music of the present, and also of by-gone days; consisting of spirited and devotional melodies, arranged chiefly in full harmony—a few of which, though they may not so well bear the test of scientific criticism, are nevertheless beautiful, popular and useful, and will be sung as long as revivals continue.

The remaining Division contains more than 200 of the most substantial and popular Church tunes, both "sew" and old—in the composition of which both science and devotion are united, and the performance of which has enwrapped thousands of hearts in flames of heavenly fire, and served to prepare them to sing "the song of Moses and the Lamb' in the choirs above. These tunes have been selected with the utmost care, not only with regard to the music, but also with a special view to suit all the various metres found in the Hymn books used in the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregationalist denominations, and every other evangelical Hymn book that has come under the notice of the Compiler. It also includes a large number of Anthems and Select pieces.

May be had of the Presiding Elders in Maine, Rev. Wm. McDonsid, and of the Compiler at Belfast. For sale, also, by J. Wakefield, East Thomaston;

NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS. THE
ENGLISH PULPIT. The publisher is happy to announce the publication of a new volume of sermons containing the productions of many of the first clergymen of the evangelical churches of England. The discourses have been selected with great care by the American Editor, and have never before been published in this country. They will be found to be characterized by great variety of illustration, peculiar directness, eloquence and power. The publisher is confident that a richer and more valuable collection of sermons has never before been presented to the religious public. The work is issued in the form of a large octave of four hundred pages, on superior paper and well printed, and will be sold at an unusually moderate price for such a volume.

The following is a list of the names of the contributors to its pages:—

H. Melvill, Episcopal.
J. Belcher, Baptist.
J. Becher, Baptist.
J. Bromley, Methodist.
J. Bromley, Methodist.
J. Benam, Congregational.
J. Hamilton, Presbyterian.
F. J. Jobson, Methodist.
J. Burns, Baptist.
J. Burns, Baptist.
J. A. Jaurse, Congregational.

A. Pietcher, Presbyterian
J. E. Beaumont, Methodist.
D. Moore, Episcopal.
B. W. Noel,
Bishop of London, Episcopal.
J. Hamilton, Presbyterian.
F. J. Jobson, Methodist.
J. Burns, Baptist.
J. A. James, Congregational.
I. Birt. D. E. Ford.
J. Cumming, Presbyterian.
Wm. Jay, Congregational.
T. Raffles,
T. Gibson, Episcopal.
J. Bunting, Methodist.
J. Wolf J. Birt.
T. Adkins.
R. Young, Methodist.
Wm. M. Bunting, Methodist.
J. Bennett, Congregational.
J. Parsons,
R. W. Hamilton, "

T. East Congregational. Published and for sale ONLY by
May 17
STRONG & BRODHEAD, No. 1 Combill DURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE FOR

THE COMMUNION. We have just received a tresh supply of this article.

Specimens of this wine have been analyzed by Prof. Hayes, and pronounced free from brandy or spirit; and we confidently recommend it to be pure and genuine, and free from all fermentation.

We have received certificates, recommending this wine for sacramental occasions, from Rev. Drs. Woods and Jenks, and from Rev. Messrs. Kirk, Aiken, Stowe, and others.

We have now the agency for the sale of the "Petruas," or "The Fruit of the Vine," which was first imported under instructions of the Rev. Isaac kird, for many years missionary in Syria. It was formerly sold by Mr. Abel Spaulding. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN GILBERT JR. & CO.

165 Tremont, corner Bromfield Street.

Iam6m. THE COMMUNION. We have just received a fresh

DARLOR COAL STOVE. THE SUBSCRIhers would invite the attention of purchasers to "HE-DENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE," DENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE," believing that the large number sold last year, in connection with its present high reputation with all who have used it, is the best recommendation of its merits which can be offered.

It is adapted to the warming of Parlors, Offices, Stores, &c.; and for economy, convenience in management, and ability to radiate the largest possible amount of properly warmed air, is unequalled by any Stove in use.

For sale wholesale and retail by Oct 4 3m LEWIS JONES & SON, 36 Union Street.

JOHN GOVE & CO'S., WHOLESALE AND JOHN GOVE & CO'S., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, the very largest Store, exclusively occupied for Clothing, in Boston. We have a first rate Stock of every description of CLOTHING, to select from, either for Wholesale or Retail. One of our largest rooms is devoted exclusively to the Wholesale Trade.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. In this Branch we have Cutters and Makers of the greatest celebrity; a complete Stock of Cloths, Doeskins, and Vestings to select from, and the prices are conformed to the low price cash system. FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

JOHN GOVE & CO., 1 & 2 Hichborn Block, Ann Street, third Building North of Blackstone Street, Boston

John Gove, C. E. Schoff. J. D. Leland.

3m. Oct 4

MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.— MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.—

Since leaving Boston, with Brunetti's celebrated Model,
I have been highly gratified with the expressions of cordial approbation, received from ministering brethren, of all denominations,
teachers, and intelligent men, of all classes. As we were providentially here at the close of the camp meeting, and over the succeeding Sabbath, we exhibited in the Methodist Chapel, without
charge, leaving it optional to all whether they would contribute or
not. A deep interest was manifested by a crowded auditory. This
morning, Bro. McCurdy has addressed me the following note:

Bro. Southard. Dear Sir:—I am glad of an opportunity to bear
testimony to the valuable information I have personally received,
in witnessing your exhibition of the "Model of Ancient Jerusalem,"
and in listening to your very instructive lectures connected therewith. I consider the exhibition, and the lectures, so strikingly illustrative of Scripture prophecy, well calculated to fortify the
minds of the young against the subtle sophisms of infidelity, and,
as such, worthy of the highest commendations from the pulpit and

Yours affectionately, C. L. McCurov, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Bristol, N. H.

Pastor of the M. E. Church, Bristol, N. H.

When we were at Sanbornton Bridge, the preacher in charge and the Principal of the N. H. Conference Seminary placed in my hands an introductory note, superscribed to the Ministers of the M. E. Church in this Conference, as follows:

Dear Brother:—Permit me to introduce to your favorable notice, Mr. N. Southard, who is engaged in exhibiting a Model of Ancient Jerusalem, with appropriate lectures. I have examined the Model, and heard his lectures; and have no hesilancy in recommending this exhibition to the attention of every lover of the Bible, and expecially to Sabbath Schools; as it beautifully illustrates a large portion of sacred history, as well as very many interesting prophecies of the Scriptures.

I most cheerfully concur in the above sentiment. R. S. Rust. P. S. We intend successively to visit Concord. Pembroke. P. S. We intend successively to visit Concord, Pembroke, Nashua, N. H., Lowell, Lawrence, Haverbill, Mass., and Exeter, Newmarket, Dover, Great Falls, Somersworth, and other towns N. SOUTHARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHU-OMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Suffolk, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday, the twenty-6fth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Wheneas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Margaret Cowan, late of Chelsea, in said County, widow, deceased, has been presented to said Court for probate, by William C. Brown, of said Chelsea, the Executor therein named.

Ordered, That the said William C. give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, beforenoon, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Zion's Herald, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, either for or against the probate thereof.

EDWARD G. LORING, Judge of Probate.

A true Copy.—Attest, H. M. WILLIS, Register.

REMOVAL. G. W. PRUDEN & SON,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head of Portland Street,) where may be found a good assortment of Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Bedsteads,
Card Tables,
Card Tables,
Peather Beds,
And all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city.

G. W. PRUDEN,

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER, BY a young man who has had five years experience in teaching the common and higher English branches. Good recommendations can be given. Address

A. W. WEBSTER, Andover, Mass.

Sept. 20

HAT AND CAP STORE, C. B. MASON,
No. 41 Merchants Row, opposite Oak Hall, Boston,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c. Hats of all qualities and styles.
Good, fashionable Hats from \$1.50 to \$4.00. Constantly on hand
Cloth, Silk and Fancy Caps—a variety of patterns.
P. S. Old Hats taken in exchange.
March 22

LIFE OF THE LATE REV. ORANGE
SCOTT, compiled from his personal narrative, corcespondence, and other authentic sources. In two parts. By Rev. L. C. Matlack—12mo., muslin, with Potrait.
June 7 For sale by STRONG & BRODHEAD.

STRONG & BRODHEAD, (SUCCESSORS TO Binney, Otheman & Co.,) Publishers and Booksellers, No. 1 Cornbill, Boston. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery. Also, the books published by the Methodist Book Concern, New York. 17

DR. A. B. SNOW, No. 20 HARRISON AVEnue, near Essex Street.

CURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

GRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE, SUR-GEON DENTISTS, No. 238 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all the purposes of natural ones.

DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST. No. 266 Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston. All operations performed in a careful, skilful, and thorough manner, and warranted.

19 Sept. 15, 1846.

BOOKS FROM AUCTION. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a fresh supply of valuable books enitable for Colleges, Academies, Common and Sunday Schools, Ministers and people in general. Bought at low prices, and sold correspondingly.

CHAS. WAITE,
No. 34 Cornhill.

r dangerous illtime at Carlisle, abor, but expects isease is a spas the Christian Adft—a mistake as chalf of the Misn published in the aid for our sufferitory." The apavery Methodists

the notificaal Institute.

d no trustee

ail. There expense, we the church

ut there are

, in this in-

portance and

nxiety to see

ng will be a

ose brethren

oter Confer-

nd, that their ted, but suitod prospects. h inst. ting those of nes we know

R. W. Allen. on. E. Harris, v. M. Ray-C. Adams, J.

ev. O. C. Ba-er, S. Quimby,

N. D. George,

H. Pilsbury,

EMINARY.

the post office

oposals for the

Seminary :-

glad to recog-

old friend, Mrs.

t Preceptresses raham, and an

on in the valley

as ever been ex-

religion, and we

sumed her pen;

s familiar to our

. J. K. Bourne

eal for Missouri; ected in his con-

placed these dowho will have

learn that Dr.

an. ouri, through graded in the St. Louis

respond heartily

ished of the local

ut he asks us only

of influencing the l civilized world in and more rational erences than an apussels on the 20th ular points brought introduction of an tional treaties-the Nations for the-sets, and the General

invitation was con-

is inconsistent with

LANE, son of our New York, died in r, on the 21st ult., Emory College, and ence. Br. Lane was versity. He died in

t the membership of ocal preachers, Geramounts to upwards ndred. Increase for

nd Work of Christ. slated this important pies of the Humanity lly and very elaborbe found one of the oject extant .-- Gould, he September No. of

en received. It con-

Dyer, of Dorchester,

ns, of South Carolina.

are some very good

ticles. \$1.00 per an-

TICES.

ons, by Peter Clarkin. the production of an Roman Catholic; and Apocalypse the most y, and in the good old "Satan and his ancourse heretical, acl all orthodox Protesensive research, much plausible speculation, It will be considered gical curiosity than as

and illustrated in the Strong & Brodhead. for October is a very monthly is worthy of doing great good. \$1

author's mental his-

THE INDIAN BATTLE GROUND-FRYEBURG, MAINE.

BY F. A. CRAFTS. Here Paugus shook his tomahawk, And raised his battle cry; When Chamberlain's unerring aim Bade the bold chieftain die. And houry Jocky Cass beheld

His last deep agony, And stands a tireless sentinel, His slumbering ashes by. Here sleep in undisturbed repose,

The Pale face and the Red; Their strife is o'er, no longer foes, They take one common bed. The Pine tree gently bowing, sighs Above that bloody grave; And a perpetual requiem

Is sung by the dashing wave.

Still the meandering Saco rolls Its verdant banks between, As when the Indian's light canoe Was on its bosom seen : Its crystal waters all unstained, As ere that fatal day; But where's the fountain that can wash The "White man's" guilt away ?

Extinguished are those council fires, That tinged the midnight cloud, Forsaken are their altars where In moral night they bowed; And innocence no more shall wake By savage hands to die, These peaceful vales no more resound With the Indian warrior's cry.

TIME TO ME THIS TRUTH HAS TAUGHT.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Time to me this truth has taught, ('Tis a truth that's worth revealing.) More offend from want of thought Than from any want of feeling; If advice we would convey, There's a time we should convey it, If we've but a word to say, There's a time in which to say it.

Oft unknowingly the tongue Touches on a chord so aching, That a word or accent wrong, Pains the heart almost to breaking Many a tear of wounded pride, Many a fault of human blindness Has been soothed or turned aside By a quiet voice of kindness.

Many a beauteous flower decays, Though we tend it e'er so much ; Something secret in it preys, Which no human aid can touch So in many a lovely breast Lies some canker-grief concealed, That if touched is more oppressed, Left unto itself is healed !

FLIGHT OF TIME.

The following graceful lines, by Lamartine, are the ver sion of a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:

> Ah Time! suspend awhile your flight, Nor bear these hours so swift away,-Hours, with such glist'ning pleasures bright! Ah vet a little while delay.

There are enough of those who weep, To whom your fleeting course is kind, Onward with them in mercy sweep; But O! the happy leave behind

PARENTS.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

BY PROF. ALDEN.

"Mother," said Eliza Ford, "there! the exhibition of paintings is open to-day. I hope you will find it convenient to go this afternoon. "How do you know I intend to go?" said Mrs. Ford. "I heard mother tell Mr. Somers that she

would go and see the picture when the time came "I recollect my promise. I do not think it

will be convenient for me to go this afternoon. It is not necessary that we should go to-day. The exhibition will be open for several weeks. "I know it will, but I should like to go to-

"I should like well enough to gratify your wishes, but do not think it reasonable to postpone any engagement or duty for that purpose. I am to meet with several ladies this afternoon, on some business."

"What business?" said Eliza, whose sense of propriety, you will perceive, was not quite so nice as it might have been. Mrs. Ford hesitated for a moment before she

answered her, and then replied, "We are to consider what we can do for several poor families in B- Street. We are informed that they are in a state of great destitution. I can send to the ladies and tell them that the poor must wait till you have seen the

"Oh, no, ma, I would not have you do that; only I should like to go and see them this afternoon. Don't you think I am almost old enough to go alone?"

Yes." " May I go alone?"

" No

"Why not? You said I was old enough to go alone."

Be more careful what you say. I assented to your assertion that you are almost old enough. Almost old enough, and quite old enough, are two distinct things.

"I wish I was old enough."

"That is a foolish wish. Time passes quite rapidly enough, considering the manner in which you employ it."

The remainder of the morning did not pass very pleasantly with Eliza. She had "set her heart," she said, upon going to see the paintings, and she wished she dared to say she would

Was she such a lover of fine arts, that she must see the paintings the first day they could be seen? She had some considerable taste for paintings, it is true; but the real cause of her earnestness to go, was the fact that she had told the girls a day or two before, that she was going on the first day the exhibition was open to the public. She had no right to tell them so; she was led to do so, under the foolish impression that there was something of superiority involved in seeing them first. Hence her earnestness in pleading with her mother to go on that The indulgence of so trifling a desire for precedence, made her unhappy, and her mother also. No mother could be happy whose daughter treated her with the want of respect, and of deference to her wishes, which Eliza had (without design, it is true,) manifested toward her

In the afterooon the ladies came, and after an hour or two of consultation went away. Mrs. Ford then called Eliza, and told her to prepare to go out with her. Eliza dressed herself rathe more than was necessary, for she thought she was going to see the paintings. Her mother led her into a narrow street, and entered a small dwelling, and ascended to the garret.

knocked at the door, which was opened by a young lady, plainly but richly dressed. "Does she live in this house?" was the question which arose in Eliza's mind as she saw her. They entered, and found in that small apartment a father and mother confined to their straw bed by distressing sickness, and two small children, who had just now been crying from hunger. The young lady's hat and shawl lay on the only chair that was in the room. She placed them on the floor, and offered Mrs. Ford the chair She had fed the children, and was now engaged in preparing something for the sick parents. I find I have been anticipated," said Mrs

"I heard of the case about an hour ago," said the lady, "and I find that I did not set out from home too soon after hearing it. I presume I am speaking to Mrs. Ford?"

Yes; and this is-" " My name is Folsom."

"I have often heard of you, and am happy to meet you here; I hope we shall meet often

Mrs. Ford remained, and assisted Miss Folsom in administering some nourishment to the sick; and having made arrangements with her for their relief in future, she took her leave. "Was that Miss Folsom of - Street?" said Eliza.

" Yes." "Wasn't it singular that she should be in such a place?"

"Not at all. It was just the place for her. "She is so rich!"

"She has it in her power to do the more for the suffering." "But I should think she would give money, instead of going herself."

"There would be little self-denial in so doing. What a beautiful picture of Christian charity have we just seen! There is nothing in that gallery which you are so anxious to visit, that can compare with it. It was seen and admired by angels, and approved of God."—Youth's Cabinet.

SKETCHES.

From the Christian Union

PRESIDENT EMORY AND PROFESSOR CALDWELL

BY REV. GEORGE PECK, D. D.

Some notice of the excellent men whose names stand at the head of this paper is doubtless due from the friends of Christian union. It will not be my object to write a biography of these men. This will doubtless be done, so far as it yet remains undone. My object will be to notice the connection which these beloved brethren had with the Evangelical Alliance.

In their outward passage across the Atlantic in the steamer, they were brought into no little peril by the vessel striking upon a reef of rocks near Halifax. It became a matter of serious question whether it was safe to proceed in the vessel, as it had been somewhat injured by the accident. After due consideration, however, they resolved to proceed, and leave the event with Him who governs the winds and the waves. After the vessel had been out from Halifax twenty-four hours, the water which the ship made became dammed by the coal in the hold, and the coal had to be removed. The removal of the coal occasioned some excitement among the passengers, until it was found that when the water was permitted to find its way to the pump, it was discharged in a few minutes. During the agitation, in a conversation with Dr. Emory, he observed: "I give myself no concern. When I make up my mind, according to the best light I have, with regard to the path of duty, I leave all consequences to Providence. I am not my should find a watery grave, I should meet death without the least reflection upon myself for coming on; for I have acted according to my best convictions of duty." There was a dignity and an impressiveness in these remarks, and the whole bearing of the man during this critical period, which I shall never forget, as they made upon my mind a deep impression.

An affecting scene occurred in Bristol, in private circle, which showed how deeply this man of God was affected with a sense of the goodness of God in our deliverance. After a dinner to which we had been invited at the house of Mr. Richards, an influential member of the Weslevan Connection, Mr. R. observed that it was their custom after dinner for each one to repeat some passage of Scripture, and he invited his guests to unite with them. Mr. R. led in the interesting exercise, and others followed in regular order, as they were arranged in the company. When it came to the turn of Dr. Emory, he commenced with a firm voice. God is our refuge and strength,"-but upon the last word he broke down, and, after weeping and sobbing, in broken accents he finished the quotation-"a very present help in time of trouble." After a little time to recover himself, the Doctor observed that as he commenced repeating that passage, the dangers through which we had passed rushed upon his mind with such force that it overcame him. God had protected us when in peril of shipwreck, and he had brought us in safety across the ocean in a leaky-vessel, and truly he felt that the text had received a new and striking illustration in our case. He felt that we were under renewed obligation to love and serve God, and ever to trust in him in view of our gracious deliverance. Tears of joy and gratitude flowed freely, and we all bowed down, and offered up to God our prayers and praises.

It was my happiness to enjoy the society the time we spent in Europe. We passed through novel and strange scenes in company, and many anecdotes of occurrences of general interest might be detailed. But my principal object is to speak of them as members of the London Convention.

Dr. Emory was an active member of that extraordinary Convention. He felt a lively interest in the great object proposed to be accomplished, and entered fully into the spirit of the occasion. He spoke with enthusiasm of the moral sublimity of the scene. His admiration of the characters who led on the movements o the Convention was unbounded. Dr. Wardlaw. John Angell James, Dr. Bunting, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, were with him per fect specimens of true greatness. He was ac tive upon the committees, and made himself felt in the debates of the body, as will be readily inferred by any who will take the pains to read his speeches, as reported in the published debates. Upon the slavery question he made a most able and effective speech, in the delivery of which he become deeply moved. The whole of his speech is elegant and cogent, but there are passages in it of great beauty and power. He took ground against any action in the vention on the subject of slavery, and perhaps his strongest reason was the unfavorable influ ence which the proposed action would have upon the cause of emancipation. How fully he was prepared to commit himself against slavery, and in favor of universal freedom, will appear from

the following passage:—
"So much did he hate slavery that, as the result of years of thought, he declared that-much

some plan for the extinction of slavery in the your grain at the end of September?'
United States than have been George Washing""Because,' they replied, 'we do ton himself."

so unmanly an expression of his feelings. He "Yes, yes,' cried all the colonists, even the was not a man of tears on any other subject but lazy ones. that which concerned religion and its great in- "We put ourselves on the level with the lazy terests: but, from his childhood, he never could ones affected me too much, to leave me underefrain from tears when his own personal salva- cided about giving up the community labor, but tion, and that of others, was at stake. On that I thought it my duty not to yield too soon. So subject, he confessed, he was a perfect child. I made an appeal to the sentiments of fraternity, His present feelings were but the overflowings of which I knew the force. of a heart which had been full for many days. "'How, my friends,' replied I, 'you are all Since the opening of that meeting, the words of comrades of the same regiment, (the 48th,) you the sacred writer had been continually ringing selected each other voluntarily, you are young in his ears, "Let not him that girdeth on his and robust, you make, in some sort, only a famiharness boast himself as he that putteth it off." ly of brothers, and do you not know how to live And on that eventful night when it was resolved and labor in common, without calculating to form the Alliance-when he saw brethren whether one does more than another?" shaking hands and praising God-and when he ""Governor, we are very fond of each other,

for the purpose of assisting in consummating declaration with unanimous consent.' the preparations for the meeting of all the friends of the cause in the May following. On this occasion he acted upon a committee to whom was referred the most difficult and delicate of the items of business which were done. He was then in bad health, and soon sunk into a rapid Maury in the Southern Literary Messenger this

the London Conference, but by no means an spring of 1847. The store ship "Supply" took indifferent one. His heart was deeply imbued out Lieut Lynch and two metallic boats as with the spirit of the movement. Though he transports. These boats were carried over had his theological opinions and church pref-erences, yet he was no bigoted sectarian. He appointed for the expedition, and on the 8th of rejoiced in the moral phenomenon of an as- April, 1848, they were launched upon the Sea sembly of more than a thousand persons, of of Galilee. The Richmond Republican has upwards of thirty different denominations, from condensed the interesting article of Lieut. all portions of Christendom, mingling togeth- Maury as follows: er in perfect harmony and uninterrupted brother- The navigation of the Jordan was found to ly love. We did not enjoy his society upon be most difficult and dangerous, from its frethe return passage, and of course had little op-portunity for private intercourse with him after the secret of depression between Lake Tiberias upon the Continent; and there we were too Jordan, which in a distance of sixty miles, much engaged with the exciting scenes through winds through a course of two hundred miles. which we passed to admit of much communion Within this distance Lieut. Lynch and his party upon the proceedings or probable results of the plunged down no less than twenty-seven threat-London Conference.

were connected in the Faculty of Dickinson seas is over a thousand feet. College, and enjoyed the unbounded confidence The water of the Jordan was sweet to within of all who knew them, as men of stern religious a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters integrity and purity of character. They were of the sea are devoid of smell, but bitter, salt, "lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their and nauseous. Upon entering it, the boats death they were not divided." The President were encountered by a gale, and "it seemed as own keeper. My life, my safety, yea, all I have died in Baltimore, May 18, of the present year, if the bows, so dense was the water, were enand am, are in the hand of God. And if we and the Professor in Portland, Me., on the 6th of countering the sledge hammers of the Titans

> As might have been expected, these noble and sea.' friends that I die in the faith of my fathers.' "In looking over my life, I see that I have been they had yet seen awaited them. a sinner-a great sinner-but I have full confidence of acceptance with God through the merits we unexpectedly, and much to our astonishof his Son. My peace is great, and has been ment," says Lieut. Lynch, "saw a large roundthroughout my sickness so great, and so un-ed, turret-shaped column, facing South-east, broken, as even to astonish myself."

> were equally gratifying. "He shouted once zation. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. with a loud voice, 'Glory to Jesus! He is my Anderson and I landed, with much difficulty, trust. He is my strength. Jesus lives-I shall and procured specimens from it." live also.' Five times he repeated the Savior's name, each time more and more feebly, to their place of departure, and brought back and with that name trembling upon his lips he their boats in as complete order as they received died."

> London Conference. Two enlightened, faith- and discipline of the American Navy. No ful, Christian men. They have gone to their nation in the world has such a service. reward. They died in the Lord-they rest from time is coming when it will give proofs of that their labors, and their works follow them.

FAILURE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL COM-MUNITY.

A recent number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an article from Marshal Bugeaud, on the Principles of Association, as aption: plied to agricultural labor. The article has some curious details of an attempt at an agricultural association, which was tried in Africa. passage Marshal Bugeaud relates the ill success of the experiment he had made :-

"On returning from a prolonged expedition, these dear brethren for the greatest portion of ning-with that of Mered. It was the end of At one time Stellwager's lead brought up noth-September, 1843. Generally I was received ing but crystals. with joy by the military colonists, who considered me as their benefactor, and called me their as the Northern one is deep, and for about onefather. This time it was on Sunday. I found fourth of its entire length the depth does not them sad and most uncivil. They were leaning against their doors, and did not move to come round me, according to their custom. I saw that there was something extraordinary.

" I sent for the officer, and he being absent, I addressed myself to the sergeant major, to inquire the causes of the discouragement, the mptoms of which I had remarked.

'My men have good reason to be sad.' replied the sergeant; 'they are losing the best rangement, and they are going to ask you to salt streams flowing into it contain salt fish. break up the association.'

"'But how do they lose their harvest? They fully sustain the scriptural account of the cities reaped in the beginning of June, and we are of the plain." now at the last of September; it ought to be in the granary long ago.'

"' You are right, Governor, it ought to be so, but they do not work, and we have not yet taken waters are sweet, clear, cool and refreshing." care of a third of the barley or wheat. Depending on the usual prolongation of fine ceeded to determine the height of mountains weather we did not take the precaution to take on its shores, and to run a level thence via the sheaves from the rick perpendicularly; we Jerusalem to the Mediterranean. They found took what formed the roof from the whole oblong square. The two storms which came late- more than 1,000 feet above its surface, and very ly have soaked our ricks, and our grain has nearly on a level with the Mediterranean.

country-he would rather be the man to devise your harvest in June, you have not threshed "'Because,' they replied, 'we do not work.
"'And why don't you work?"

This powerful speech closed with an affecting picture of the practical influence of the proposed action upon the subject of slavery upon we put ourselves on the level of the idle. Do the cause of the alliance. As the reporter arrives you not think, Governor, that if we each had at this point in Mr. Emory's address he remarks: "The respected speaker here paused been threshed long ago? We should have alevidently overcome by his feelings. He reumed:—

"'He hoped brethren would pardon him for tion.'

go on so; we beg you to break up our associa-

listened to the strains of eloquence and praise and notwithstanding that, there is no emulation in the public assemblies-his heart had been for labor; it does not seem like working for filled with trembling, lest all these scenes should one's self when we work in common. But it be changed for others of a widely different charac- would be worse when we marry. Our wives would agree less than we do about work and President Emory also delivered a very inter- everything else. It would be a hell. If we esting speech in Exeter Hall, before one of the prove to you that we have produced more, in public meetings, which occurring at the time an the one day each week which you allowed every important committee was in session, of which I man to have for himself, than in the five days was a member, I was not able to hear, but re- of the community, you will not refuse to let us ports of which I read in the papers.

The important object sought to be accomplished dissolve our association.'

"I proceeded immediately to the verification

by this extraordinary collection of Christian of this fact. I appraised successively the sixtymen of different denominations, but professing seven individual harvests, the officers wrote the same faith, lay intimately near the heart of down my appraisement, and the sum gave in this great and good man. It was often the fact an amount superior by a fifth to the whole theme of most animated discourse between us of the community harvests. This operation in our various journeyings, and while on the finished, I called the colonists together again. ocean upon our homeward passage.

And it should be observed that President amination decided me to establish individual Emory took an active part with those who were labor among them; but I warned them, that engaged in preparing a plan for the organization since they thought themselves able to take care of an "American Branch." He made a journey of themselves, if they separated I should withfrom Carlisle to New York, in February, 1847, draw their pay and rations. They received this

THE DEAD SEA.

According to an account of Lieutenant expedition was planned by Lieut Lynch, and Professor Caldwell was a silent member of assented to by the Secretary of the Navy in the

the conclusion of the Convention, except while and the Dead Sea by the tortuous course of the ening rapids; besides many others of less de-President Emory and Professor Caldwell scent. The difference of level between the two

instead of the opposing waves of an angry

pure-minded men left this world of trial in The party proceeded daily with their exploragreat peace and triumph. Some of the dying tions, making topographical sketches as they expressions of the President were: "Tell my went, until they reached the Southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that

"In passing the mountain of Uzdom (Sodom) which proved to be of solid rock salt, capped The dying expressions of Professor Caldwell with carbonate of lime, one mass of crystalli-The party circumnavigated the lake, returned

them at New York. They were all in fine Thus died two of the members of the late health. This is a specimen of the skill, system, fact palpable to the most dull understanding.

Thanks to the good management of Lieut Lynch, the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the Dead Sea (except, of course, the cost of equipage and maintenance of the crew of the ship) was but seven hundred dollars. From the letters of Lieutenant Lynch, quoted

by Lieutenant Maury, we transcribe the following interesting facts elicited by the explora-

"The bottom of the Northern half of this sea is almost an entire plain. Its meridional lines at a short distance from the shore scarce vary and the results of this trial. In the following in depth. The deepest soundings thus far, 188 fathoms, (1,128 feet) Near the shore the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud with many rec-I went to visit my three little colonies, begin-tangular crystals-mostly cubes-of pure salt.

> "The Southern half of the sea is as shallow exceed three fathoms, (18 feet). Its Southern bed has presented no crystals, but the shores are lined with incrustations of salt, and when we landed at Uzdom, in the space of an hour, our foot-prints were coated with crystallization. "The opposite shores of the peninsula, and the West coast, present evident marks of dis-

ruption. "There are unquestionably birds and insects upon the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon part of their harvest, and they attribute it to the sea, for we have seen them-but cannot the laboring in common; they are tired of this ar- detect any living thing within it; although the

> He thus speaks of Jordan: "The Jordan, although rapid and impetuous, is graceful in its windings and fringed with luxuriance, while its

After the survey of the sea, the party pro-

sprouted.'
"It is a curious fact," says Lieut. Maury,
"I went to the ricks and I saw the grain "that the distance from the top to the bottom "It is a curious fact," says Lieut. Maury, growing on all sides. I immediately assembled of the Dead Sea should measure the heights of donists; they formed a circle about me, its banks, the elevation of the Mediterranean, the colonists; they formed a chick and the difference of level between the colonists and we had the following dialogue:—

"" How is it, my friends, that, having made of the two seas, and that the depth of the Dead

height of Jerusalem above it.'

tion, of mud and incrustations and rectangular it .- Foster's Goldsmith. crystals of salt-at a great depth, with a narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity, and the Waddy 'el Jeib,' or 'wady within a wady,' at the other."
"The slimy ooze," says Lieut. Maury, "upon

said a British officer as he brought his fiery that plain at the bottom of the Dead Sea will steed to a stand in front of Governor Chittennot fail to remind the sacred historian of the den's dwelling, "can you inform me whether 'slime pits,' in the vale, where were joined in his honor, the Governor of Vermont resides battle 'four kings with five.' "

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

In the language of a cotemporary, we have to say, that this thing called newspaper patronage is a curious thing. It is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as ficer, "I have business to transact with your

One man subscribes for a newspaper, and pays for it in advance; goes home and reads it requested, and the officer alighted and made his pays for it in advance; goes nome and reads to requested, and the omicer angined and made his the year round with the proud satisfaction that way to the door and gave the pannel several it is his own. He hands in an advertisement— hearty raps with the butt of his whip—for be asks the price, and pays for it. This is news- it known, in those days of republican simplici-

on your list of subscribers," and goes off, with- answered the summons in person; and having out as much as having said, pay, once. He asks seated the officer and ascertained his desire to you to advertise, but he says nothing about pay- see the Governor, departed to inform her husing for it. Time passes—your patience is ex-band of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining hausted—and you dun him. He flies in a pas-that the officer had made a hitching post of her sion and perhaps pays up—perhaps not. This, husband, she immediately returned and informtoo, is newspaper patronage.

time. He becomes tired of you, and wants a honor and his horse at the same time! The prechange. Thinks he would like a city "Dollar dicament of the officer can be better imagined Weekly." Tells the Post Master to discontinue, than described. and one of his papers is returned to you marked 'refused." Paying for it is among the last of his thoughts. Besides he wants his dollar to send to the city subscriber. After a time you look over his account and send him a bill for The nursery is a wonderful world, and all freely? We leave him to answer. Yet this, der of all. That little separate thing in the too, is newspaper patronage.

of them—is always seen with whip in hand and apprehension, as it lies passively there, either of spur on foot, single man, no use for him to take this world or that, yet stamped by that very a newspaper; knows enough now. Finally he smile and sigh, as the being who stands mysteconcludes to get married—does so, sends in a riously between both? But the noise and upnotice of the fact, with a "Please publish and roar have been too much! The round lustrous send me half a dozen copies." 'Tis done, does eyes are wide open, which, like the eyes of the he ever pay for either notice or the papers?"— Divine Child in the Sistine Madonna, seem to No. "But surely you don't charge for such look at nothing, in gazing beyond all things;

and we have seen some such lately;) another brothers and sisters are screaming and running man comes and says, "The year for which I around it, looking so serenely content as if it have paid is about to expire; I want to pay for knew how little either could weigh in the balanother." He does so and retires. Reader! is not newspaper patronage a curi- azine.

ous thing? And in that great day when honest men are to get the reward due to honesty, which, say you of those enumerated above, will obtain that reward ?- Exchange Paper.

THE FRENCHMAN AT HIS ENGLISH

you call H-o-u-g-h? Tutor .- Huff.

spell S-n-o-u-g-h, ha!

The fact is words in ough are a little irregular. might see the light through; but that was in-Frenchman.—Ah, very good. 'Tis beau'ful tended, and only appropriate to the climate. I language. H-o-u-g-h is Huff. I will remember might have wondered at such a fabric proceedber; and C-o-u-g-h is Cuff. I have one bad Cuff, ing from such an apparatus, if I had not remem-

Tutor .- No, that is wrong. We say Kauff, not Cuff. Frenchman.-Kauf, eh bien. Huff and Kauf, and, pardonnes moi, how you call D-o-u-g-h- nearly as simple a construction, though the

Duff, ha? Tutor .- No, not Duff. Frenchman. - Not Duff? Ah! oui; I under- gay chequered sails of the boats, and the diverstand, it is Dauf, hey?

Tutor .- No, D-o-u-g-h spells doe. Frenchman .- Doe! It is very fine; wonderful language, it is Doe; and T-o-u-g-h is toe, made by the Nubians are strong and good. certainment. My beefstake was very toe. Tutor .- O no, no; you should say Tuff. Frenchman .- Tuff? And the thing the farmer

ah, then it is Ploe, like Doe; it is beautiful language, ver' fine-Ploe? Tutor .- You are still wrong, my friend. It is

uses, how you call him, P-l-o-u-g-h? Pluff, ha!

you smile, I see I am wrong, it is Plauf? No

Frenchman.-Plow! Wonderful language. I shall understand ver' soon. Plow, Doe, Kauf; and one more-R-o-u-g-h, what you call General Taylor; Rauf and Ready? No! certainment it is Row and Ready. Tutor .- No! R-o-u-g-h spells Ruff.

Frenchman.—Ruff, ha! Let me not forget. R-o-u-g-h is Ruff, and B-o-u-g-h is Buff, Tutor .- No. Bow.

Frenchman .- Ah! 'tis ver' simple, wonderfu language, but I have had what you call E-n-o-u-g-h! ha! what you call him?

PUBLISHING, A CENTURY AGO.

were the means of those rapid returns, of that may fret and fling, and make a frightful pother, perpetual interchange of bargain and sale, so but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep fondly cared for by the present arbiters of literstill, and it will die of itself." ature; and were now universally the favorite channel of literary speculation. Scarcely a week passed in which a new magazine or paper did not start into life, to die or live, as might be. Even Fielding, had turned from his Jonathan Wild the Great, to his Jacobite Journal, True Patriot, and Champion; and from his Tom Jones and Amelia, sought refuge in his Covent Garden Journal. We have the names of fifty-five papers of the date of a few years before this, regularly published every week. A more important the profits that acrose, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing the profits that acrose, after paying the necessary expenses of published every week. A more important that the course of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. The profits that acrose, after paying the necessary expenses of published every week. A more important feel sure that the results of this survey will literary venture, in the nature of a review, and 1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at with a title expressive of the fate of letters, the Grub Street Journal, had been brought to a Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be ciose in 1737. Six years earlier than that, for a longer life, Cave issued the first number of the Gentleman's Magazine. Griffiths, aided by Ralph, Kippis, Langhorne, Grainger, and others, followed with the earliest regular Parina which. close in 1737. Six years earlier than that, for a made. followed with the earliest regular Review which can be said to have succeeded, and in 1749 began, on Whig principles, that publication of writers. the Monthly, which lasted till our own day. Seven years later, the Tories opposed it with the Critical; which, with slight alteration of title, existed to a very recent date, more strongly tainted with High Charalters. ly tainted with High Church advocacy, and | Printed by F. BAND - Press of G. C. BAND & CO.

Sea should be also an exact multiple of the quasi Popish principles, than when the first number, sent forth under the editorship of Smol-Another not less singular fact, in the opinion lett, in 1756, was on those very grounds assailof Lieut, Lynch, is "that the bottom of the ed. In the May of that year of Goldsmith's Dead Sea forms two submerged plains, an ele- life to which I have now arrived, another revated and a depressed one. The first, its view, the Universal, began a short existence of Southern part, of slimy mud covered by a shal- three years; its principal contributor being low bay; the last, its Northern and largest por- Samuel Johnson, at this time wholly devoted to

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN? "Halloo, you man with a pail and frock"

here?" "He does," was the response of the man, still

wending his way to the pig sty. "Is his honor at home?" continued the man

of spurs. "Most certainly," replied the man of the

master.'

Without a second bidding, the man did as Another man says, "Please put my name but little use. The good dame of the house Another man has been a subscriber for a long ed him that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not very well wait upon his

balance due. But does he pay it cheerfully and that therein is: but Baby is the greatest wonworld-uncommunicating with others, unre-Another man lives near you—never took your membered by itself—that mysterious state of paper—it is too small, (compared with some of the overgrown and sickly sentimental "dollar there, like a hermit in its cell, as if gathering weeklies," it is small,) don't like its politics strength in passive contemplation for the world's too Whiggish-too Loco-focoish or too some- encounter. Who says that a baby does not thing else. Yet goes regularly to his neighbors, think or feel? Have they never seen that and reads his by a good stove fire—finds fault strange smile breaking "through clouds of in-with its contents—disputes its leaders—and fant flesh," and then passing away, as if it quarrels with its type, ink, or color. Occasion- caught for a moment the harmonies of heaven ally sees an article that he likes—takes half a Or have they never heard that stranger sigh dime, and buys a No. This, too, is newspaper the first spontaneous language of one who is "born to sorrow"-as if it heard from afar the Another sports a fine horse, or perhaps a pair growing jar of this earth-incognizant, to our things!" This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man (bless you! it does us good to sits, the little stranger, who dwelleth so calmly see such a man, and we do see them sometimes, amongst us, without speech or movement, though ance with its own deep repose.-Fraser's Mag-

A NUBIAN LOOM. Early one morning, when walking ashore, I came upon a loom which would excite the astonishment of my former fellow townsman, the Norwich weaver. A little pit was dug in the earth, under a hold the treadles and the feet of the weaver, Frenchman .- Ha, my good friend, I have met who sits on the end of the pit. The beam was with one difficulty-one very strange word. How made of a slender palm stem, fixed into two blocks. The treadles were made of spines of the palm fixed into bits of stick. The shuttle Frenchman.-Tres bien, Huff, and Snuff you was, I think, a forked twig. The cotton yarn was even, and the fabric good-that is, evenly Tutor.—O no, no; Snuff is S-n-u-double-f. woven. It was, though coarse, so thin that one bered the muslins of India, produced in looms

as rude as this. It appears, too, from the paintings in the tombs, that the old Egyptian looms were of people were celebrated for their exports of fine linen and woollen stuffs. The stout-looking, sified dresses of the people represented in the tombs, were no doubt the produce of the rude looms painted up beside them. The baskets Their mats are neat, but neither so serviceable nor so pretty as those of India; but then, these people have not such material as the Hindoos. Their ropemaking is a pretty sight; prettier even than an English rope-walk, though that is a treat to the eye. We often saw men thus employed, one end of their slrands being tied to the top of a tall palm, while they stood at the other, throwing the strands round till they would twist no more .- Miss Martineau's Eastern Life.

A HINT TO THE PASSIONATE.

Dr. Caldwell, an American writer on physical education, contends that a well balanced brain contributes to long life, while a passionate and turbulent one tends to abridge it; and if persons knew how many dangers in life they escaped by possessing mildness of temper instead of the opposite disposition, how eager would be the aim of all men to cultivate it.

A GREAT LIE .- " A great lie," says the Periodicals were the fashion of the day; they poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land; it

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and

Vol. XIX.

HISTORICAL AND

The reputed lea Chartists is Mr. F. ever, it is just to sa But we have looked es and writings of th ing some years, and that he has been pla "physical force" pr whenever there was compromised by hi dexterously thrown diarism. The best go even greater le house and other me Government were i sections of Chartists protested against his and, it is but just t faithfully to serve th ernment, and the m status quo, by sou amongst the Chartis ing a general union

agitation.

In an article in thi

ago, in which more

O'Connor, it was ob ed" the principle of O'Connell. That w use in discribing his the famished multitu ago, was very differe uses in the House fact, took up the in been flung aside by ent Whig Cabinet, w country, to have qu demagogue, like Mr. see the weight of so accordingly his spe Charter were a loud by certain lordly an O'Connor, now the force, no sooner obse the working classes, moral force humbu plified his own views Rochdale, he is report not intend to spend one year, before he o just rights. The bla emancipation on the he meant to have the slaves on the 29th of did not concede the l 29th, the people wou 30th." And then he report, to say, "The mas goose on the 2 opponents should ha preached peace, but w of those torches [poir was worth a thousand guage so intelligible t stand it. Those who ing of his voice would of that silent monitor 1839, speaking at 1 said, "They would h versal suffrage; and he would have it or d would have freedom th Again, Mr. O'C

"What they would d

tion were arrested?"

shouted," We would

"He was hard of hear

repeat it," whereupon

May, 1839, he said, a

think he was going t

pikes, and pistols with

out locks, to unfold

armed soldiery? No

their attack, it would

the previous month he

" If in the prosecution

just rights one single

you, I would not give

erty within twenty mil

paternal admonitions a

O'Connor to "his ch

ence of the 200,000 s

well-disposed military

The " moral-force '

of Wellington.

This language offers

rise! we'd fight!

physical-force " Char nam and Frost's insur is, of course, impossible uated persons, who on the law, were influence that we have quoted. would hold the advoca ble for at least a part seems to annoy the " me is, that their disciples whilst the other party b instance, the " moral-fo that the police had vice ing a meeting of the p Birmingham, and a dec drawn up and signed leader, the Mr. Lovett Upon this, the law po prosecutes him, and im Warwick gaol. This Whatever may be our value of the Charter, ine between those who noderately, and those It did seem rather hard vocate of peaceful agit; of the preachers of vio

Upon this imprison have a word or two been thoroughly discusbelieve that most men political passion, consid Lovett and his fellows tradesman at Birming sisted alone in having t ment, signed by Lovett of systematic and cowr forms of the law. V petition presented by the the allegations of which appears that they were ler the gaol regulation of felons. It appears the examined like felor cropped; that they were with the lowest felons; he means of ablution, with several felons, and most inferior description from that to which they

such, that they were ob the hospital. The only imal matter was soup,